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ISRAELYAN ATTACKS U.S. STAND IN DISARMAMENT

LD161924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee ended in Geneva's Palais des Nations today. Our correspondent asked Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, to comment on the outcome of the session:

[Begin Israelyan recording] The latest session of the Disarmament Committee was dominated by the Soviet initiatives at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which was held this summer. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message, which contained the Soviet Union's unilateral undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union's memorandum on easing the increased nuclear threat and curbing the arms race, and finally the Soviet draft on fundamental clauses for a convention on banning chemical weapons were the focus of attention during the Disarmament Committee's work.

Nevertheless, we cannot express satisfaction with the work of the committee. The committee is basically deadlocked. Furthermore, certain states are trying to use the committee as a screen to conceal their military programs. Public opinion throughout the world demands an unreserved end to the testing of nuclear weapons. But the U.S. delegation and the Reagan administration openly declare that they intend to continue testing nuclear weapons. They refuse to resume the talks on this question, which were conducted for a number of years between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. Public opinion demands the restriction of the arms race in space, but the U.S. delegation prevented the committee from starting talks on that pressing problem.

Let's put it bluntly: The obstructionist stand taken by Washington's delegates at the committee resulted in unprecedentedly sharp criticism of the Pentagon and the U.S. administration. The socialist countries and many nonaligned states drew attention to the situation that now exists in the committee because of the U.S. stand.

The committee is now going to recess because the 37th regular session of the UN General Assembly opens in a few days. This session will also discuss disarmament. The Soviet Union, true to its Leninist policy of peace and international cooperation, will continue its struggle to implement the great goals of preventing war, limiting the arms race, and bringing about disarmament. It will continue this within the framework of the committee also. [end recording]

SEROV ON U.S. REFUSAL TO RESUME TEST BAN TALKS

LD161030 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

Why has U.S. President Reagan given instructions not to resume the suspended tripartite talks with the USSR and Britain to conclude a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests? Why has he refused to resume the talks which his predecessors conducted for many years? These questions continue attracting the attention of international observers, who are following the alarming evolution of Washington's policy. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES aptly described the opposition shown by the Reagan administration to concluding such a treaty as "litmus-paper" revealing Washington's attitude to the whole package of disarmament problems and bringing to light its true intentions.

The references made by the Washington figures to the alleged "insufficiency of the means" to monitor the observance of the above-mentioned treaty is no more than a screen designed to camouflage the reluctance of the present U.S. administration to sign a treaty, work on drawing up which was at a decisive stage way back in 1980.

The point is that the treaty, had it been signed and come into force, would have been an essential obstacle to the course pursued by the Reagan administration for unrestrained arms race, further perfection of nuclear weapons, creation of its new types and modifications. According to the American press among such weapons are in particular the weapons being designed now, Pershing-3, improved anti-missile defence systems, anti-satellite weapons, etc. A treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests would prevent the development of those and similar systems. But this does not suit the book of Washington, which is obsessed with the idea of ensuring military superiority over the USSR.

That is precisely why the present U.S. administration has thrown overboard an almost ready treaty in the same way as it cancelled the Salt-2 treaty, which was already signed by the preceding administration, and refused to carry on talks on a whole number of disarmament issues.

Criticizing this dangerous policy, Theodore Sorensen, former adviser to President Kennedy, recently wrote: A government which is capable of throwing the country back for decades in the field of children's labour and social security can easily return to the views of John Foster Dulles.

In striking contrast to this course is the policy of the Soviet Union, which is continuing unabated efforts towards ending the arms race. The latest evidence of that is the Soviet Union's memorandum tabled at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament "for preventing the growing nuclear threat, for curbing the arms race." It contains a whole programme of measures directed at limiting and reducing arms, above all nuclear ones. Among them is the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union for an immediate resumption of talks with the USA and Britain as regards concluding a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, which is opposed by Washington.

MIKHAYLOV ON U.S. MILITARISTIC POLICIES

LD161836 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in its issue for September 17 carries the following article by Major General Konstantin Mikhaylov, entitled "Lies in the Service of Militaristic Policy":

The U.S. ruling circles were and are prepared to go any lengths to justify military programmes that are adoopted and implemented in the United States of America one after another. Just as in the past they now widely resort to falsification and juggling with facts. These methods are used particularly widely when it is necessary to get additional military allocations from the Congress or to compel the United States' allies in the blocs to follow obediently in Washington's wake.

The campaign around the so-called "U.S. bomber lag" was launched in the United States in the fifties. When an armada of heavy strategic bombers had been created it "turned out" that the number of Soviet planes was on purpose overestimated by the Americans three- or four-fold.

A hullabaloo was raised early in the sixties about "the U.S. missile lag". Large-scale deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles was then started. Over a thousand of such missiles was built and it "turned out" that the Soviet "missile threat" was overestimated 15-20 fold.

Such pretences were later made about the United States' "lag" now in naval armaments, now in tanks, now in medium-range nuclear weapons. One could only marvel at times at the cyncism and brazeness of those in the West who were obviously deceiving their parliaments, political parties, public opinion and at naivety or helplessness of those who were misled on purpose. The Reagan administration beats all records not only in a sense of spiralling the arms race, inflating the U.S. military budget, heightening war hysteria. It resorts to ever more intricate methods in the striving to create doubts about the very expediency of the treaties with the USSR in sphere of disarmament.

The thesis alleging that the USSR "perfidiously took advantage" of the earlier concluded treaties and agreements in order "to get ahead" of the United States in the main sphere, in strategic armaments, is being rehashed at the official level. No proofs are given, the more so since such proofs do not exist. There is an ill-intentioned planned gamble, with the roles distributed in advance, with the lack of information of broad masses, with concealing objective data from politicians and statesmen, with manipulating separate figures taken out of the data on the overall correlation of forces.

As a rule, one lie leads to another. Not only the previous agreements but also the new initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at stopping the arms race, at averting nuclear war, are being falsified. The Soviet Union's unilateral decisions -- the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and ending of deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe -- are subjected to particularly coordinated and vicious attacks. It is sought to play down their importance and to doubt the USSR's goodwill.

Allegations are spread from time to time that contrary to the announced moratorium on the medium-range means on the European part of the country, the USSR continues deploying "SS-20" missiles in the area. It was already stated by the Soviet side that there are absolutely no grounds for such allegations. And how do the NATO falsifiers react to this? They will get shy for a little while and then pick up where they have left off.

NATO's allied supreme commander -- Europe, General Bernard Rogers, resorted recently to deliberations about the Soviet Union's "going back" on its word. To create a greater impression he made references to U.S. intelligence information and even mentioned a specific number of positions and missiles allegedly deployed in the USSR in the recent months. B. Rogers was echoed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt who many times showed "ease" in handling facts. Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow and some other officials spoke in the same vein in the recent days.

There is, by the way, a very prosaic explanation for the "insight" of these gentlemen, for the acute wish to see precisely at a given moment what does not exist. The election was held in The Netherlands, important decisions having a direct bearing on matters of nuclear armaments in Europe are adopted in other countries and Washington decided to put pressure on its allies so that they should stop hesitating, and as Bernard Rogers put it, would vigorously modernise the nuclear forces of the West. For the same reasons U.S. representatives are distorting the stand that the Soviet Union holds at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, conceal from the public the real meaning of the Soviet proposals whose implementation, as distinct from U.S. demands, aimed at achieving unilateral advantages of the United States, would really be to the benefit of peace in Europe and the whole world.

The Soviet Union is not looking for the ways to strengthen its defense capacity at the expense of other states. Our principle of talks with the USA was and remains unchanged -- it is equality and equal security. The problems of interest to the sides can be decided on this basis the way it was done in the past.

As to the attitude to the obligations assumed, including unilateral ones, the Soviet Union has always been observing them strictly and is not going to deviate from this rule. As USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov stressed, "the Soviet Union is true to its word. Far from deploying medium-range missiles on the European part of the country, it is implementing their reduction." After the Soviet decision on the moratorium was announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union decreased the number of its missiles in the area by several tens of units.

No doubt, the United States leadership is well aware of all this. It can hardly be surmised that the means of verification at their disposal present such a distorted view or reality of which they speak aloud. It remains to surmise that the circles which set themselves, no matter what, the aim to heighten tension learnt how to install distorting mirrors in their space instruments.

BOGACHEV CALLS U.S. ARMS PROPOSALS 'MANEUVER'

LD161904 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

An official spokesman for the U.S. administration has publicly admitted that NATO's "dual decision" on nuclear arms in Europe has never been "dual" for the United States. Its first part, providing for U.S. nuclear missile deployments in Western Europe, has always been Washington's sole objective, and the Reagan administration regards the second part of NATO's notorious decision, namely, talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reductions in Europe, merely as a manoeuvre intended to mislead European public opinion, worried by the Pentagon's plans to turn the Continent into the battleground of "limited" nuclear war.

Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Burt, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, admitted that if Washington would not have started talks with the Soviet Union, it would have been impossible to force the U.S. allies to agree to missile deployments on their territories. According to Burt, the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe keeps growing, and it could have jeopardized NATO's December 1979 decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles and that under these conditions it was necessary to make the allies believe (!) that the United States was working in all seriousness for program in the limitation of nuclear arms.

Forced by world public opinion to enter talks with the USSR, the Reagan administration made a proposal which was obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union. It came to be known as "zero option." According to this proposal, the Soviet Union should, under the present-day conditions of parity, scrap completely its medium-range missile force in exchange for an illusory U.S. promise not to deploy in Western Europe ground-based cruise missiles and Pershing-2 milliles, which exist so far only on paper. Meanwhile, Washington would reserve the right to build up uncontrollably its cruise missiles on sea vessels stationed around Europe.

If that proposal is accepted, NATO would get a more than 30 per cent superiority in medium-range nuclear carriers. The existing balance of forces would be tipped. Washington categorically refuses even to reckon with the nuclear weapons of its allies, Britain and France, at the Geneva talks, although the weapons of those two countries are targeted at socialist states.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot agree to such unilateral disarmament, which would jeopardize the security of the USSR and its allies.

Rejecting the Soviet initiatives on reducing the strength of nuclear armaments maintained by NATO and the USSR in Europe by hundreds of pieces to equal levels, the United States would not budge an inch from its patently unacceptable "zero option."

Agreement on talks and even the beginning of such talks is just an infinitesimal part of the road which is to be covered by the negotiating countries, the USSR and the U.S. It takes the goodwill of the sides to bring the talks to successful completion on a mutually acceptable basis in the interests of world peace. One gets the impression, however, that the Reagan administration lacks goodwill.

ZAGLADIN ON ARMS TALKS, U.S. POLICY, MIDDLE EAST

LD162118 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1845 GMT 16 Sep 82

[From the "Panorama" program; unidentified correspondent's interview with Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; place and date not given; recorded; Zagladin speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] The international situation has not been so tense and full of danger for a long time. A year and half ago there were two opinions in the Soviet Union. One of these said -- if I remember correctly it was you who stated it -- that Reagan would be forced eventually to follow a more realistic policy. However, this has not happened, Reagan continues to pursue a tough policy. In your opinion, why have things developed in this way?

[Answer] Look, first of all I must say that there were not merely two, but many different opinions. We argued a great deal at that time about what would happen in the United States. This is quite natural; after all, throughout the world a great deal depends on the policy followed by the United States. Naturally, we would have liked to have a different sort of American policy to deal with -- such as, for example, the one under the Carter presidency.

[Question] Carter's policy was undoubtedly a failure, which is why we hoped that this policy would change in a favorable direction.

[Answer] You are right, this has not come about. Why? One could give various answers to this question? The first takes into account only internal factors in the United States under Reagan: Groups characterized by a hard line and the escalation of the arms race have come to the fore in U.S. political life. This is characteristic of the western United States. However, there is another, perhaps more significant and comprehensive answer, particularly since it relates not only to the United States but to the entire developed capitalist world.

The differences and disputes within the capitalist world no longer follow the old, so-called traditional channels. Of course, there are still disputes in the old channels as well concerning the methods to be employed against socialism. The whip or the carrot? To exert pressure or to engage in some sort of bargaining -- not in a commercial sense of course, but using the term bargaining to denote certain maneuvers. What the dispute concerns is whether the future of capitalism can be ensured through confrontations, by following a policy based on strength. Reagan's group -- at least this is what we are experiencing -- favors this. Others raise the point that this policy is dangerous for capitalism as well and it would be far more rational and realistic to look for a different road, the road of some sort of compromise, to strive with the help of partial concessions to exert influence on socialism by way of -- as they put it -- liberalization; at any rate, in a way which would avoid a sharper confrontation, a nuclear war.

This is the debate now going on in the United States and between the United States and all of Europe and which is reflected in the policy of the Reagan administration as well, the policy of the current American administration. So far this policy has insisted on the position -- and this has also been proclaimed officially -- that for this policy confrontation is the only rational path and for the time being the policy holds to this view. However, I consider that the unrealistic and dangerous nature of this policy must inevitably lead to some sort of change.

Perhaps there will not be great changes in the beginning, at any rate, as regards our country. However, I think I can say our countries, well, what we are endeavoring to achieve is that certain changes should come about, that the confrontation should give way to, let me say, more or less peaceful competition.

Naturally, both sides will have their own ideas about this peaceful competition, but no idea can be as dangerous as preparations for a nuclear war, so for us the road to be followed is clear.

[Question] As regards bilateral talks such as the Geneva disarmament talks or the future of SALT II, it seems that things are not developing as we earlier hoped, The Americans, for example...

[Zagladin, interrupting] You know, I held no great hopes that the Americans would be accommodating. In the matter of the Geneva talks, the first and second series of talks in Geneva, that is, the negotiations on European medium-range weapons and strategic weapons, we find ourselves in a peculiar situation. The Americans sat down at the negotiating table with the intention of achieving by negotiation what they wanted to achieve earlier through different methods -- in other words, to attain superiority, but on this occasion by negotiations. The proposals of the Reagan administration concerning medium-range and strategic missiles serve the same purpose: to secure superiority -- what is more, a greater superiority than they would have possessed otherwise. For example, if they were to carry out the deployment of the Euromissiles, they would attain a position of superiority over the Warsaw Treaty, but to a lesser extent than if they carried out Reagan's idea, the zero option -- in other words, the elimination of all Soviet missiles. Then the West's superiority would be still greater.

The same is true of the SALT negotiations on strategic weapons. Their fundamental ambition was the same. Probably the American side has realized it cannot expect 100 percent success, that it cannot expect to attain everything it wants. Naturally, they are obliged to resort to some sort of maneuvers but, unfortunately, for the time being all their proposals are restricted to this. Although certain discussions and debates of various sorts are going on, the American position on medium-range missiles basically adheres to the zero option; on strategic missiles, the strategic weapons, they are sticking to the position expounded earlier by President Reagan.

We, for our part, are not adopting such a rigid attitude because we have a different point of departure: We want to achieve a genuine reduction. The optimal goal -- which we realise is not realistic at present -- is the total elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world. However, one cannot come forward with this proposal immediately; no one would be willing to do that. For a beginning we must achieve the greatest possible reduction. We are endeavoring to further develop our position. If one compares our position at the beginning of the negotiations with our present position, it can be observed that this position is changing. We have taken into consideration the views expressed in West Europe and America and we are trying to put forward mutually acceptable proposals.

[Question] Reagan recently said that the Soviet-type system is in decline and, speculating on the basis of certain difficulties we have, launched an economic and financial war against the socialist countries -- that is, he wants to impose a blockade on the socialist world. How can this be avoided, I mean the effects of this war?

[Answer] You see, this blockade is also based on Reagan's view, which you yourself mentioned -- the idea that the difficulties of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries are so serious that they are almost crippled. Let us speak openly, this is what they are expecting. How can we avoid this blockade? Probably we cannot avoid it; this is what they are endeavoring to do and this is what they will do. What response we should give is another matter.

[Question] But how could we overcome them?

[Answer] The consequences?

[Question] The effects, the consequences.

[Answer] I think that these American steps naturally have a certain effect, but a very minimal one. Speaking specifically, let us for example take the plan regarding the gas pipeline. The situation is well known: In fact they have not succeeded in achieving anything but even had they achieved what they wanted, if West Europe had not delivered to us, we would have produced it ourselves. This, in practice the same situation arises that has arisen on more than one occasion, namely they force our country and all of us to learn to produce things we have not manufactured before or not in a sufficient quantity. Obviously we shall manufacture more. Naturally, this does not mean that we must now take a completely inward-looking orientation, switch over to self-sufficiency, to autarchy, so to speak. There is no need for this, of course. We must continue to take advantage of the benefits of the international division of labor. This is an objective necessity. This cannot be avoided. However, it is a matter of course that certain conclusions must be drawn from all this. The most important one is that there is a need for international division of labour, but primarily within the CEMA framework.

In my opinion the mechanism of CEMA indeed requires significant improvement. This is natural, since a great many years have passed since 1949 when it was created. In general, life itself has changed during this time, requirements have increased tremendously, as have the dimensions of the economy, while the mechanism itself has changed hardly at all. Thus it is not efficient enough. We fully share the view of those of our friends who say that a great deal must still be done and that we must perfect CEMA's work. I think this will be one of the main areas of our joint activities, together with the fact that we must protect ourselves from external difficulties and must make more effective our joint participation in the international, world-wide division of labor.

[Question] What is your opinion of the sharpening differences between West Europe and Japan and the United States: Do you envisage these differences becoming even more serious and resulting in a change in the relationship between Europe and America? Do you find this possible?

[Answer] I think that this has in fact taken place, or is taking place at present. Naturally, the relationship is changing, but I do not think that some sort of revolutionary changes will come about in this respect, leading to the disintegration of NATO. It seems to me that this process is not going to take place in this case, although certain difficulties begin to manifest themselves. The picture is far too complicated to be reduced merely to a conflict between America and Europe; thus the consequences are not unequivocal either. As regards these relations, it is unquestionably true that the United States is making difficulties primarily for itself. I would put this somehow as following: If the Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities were still functioning, it would have to investigate the case of President Reagan in the first place.

[Question] Perhaps there will be such an investigation. Do you think that amidst the present complex circumstances, when Reagan is continuing with his dangerous policy, a meeting might come about between Brezhnev and Reagan? How do you see this?

[Answer] The idea for such a meeting came from the Soviet Union. What is more, as you know, it was raised at the 26th congress of our party -- that is, at a time when it was undoubtedly true that our relations were developing unfavorably. It came about after Haig had said that there were things even more important than peace. Thus, everything was clear. Nonetheless, despite these developments, we put forward our proposal and then repeated it, further developed it because we were and are aware of the importance and significance of the normalization of Soviet-American relations, not only for us but for the world as a whole. Consequently we have not abandoned this idea and are not abandoning it.

The reason I stress that we are not abandoning it is that the American side is reluctant. At one time the President said that this would be desirable; more recently he has not spoken about this. Now, however, Mr Shultz has said that he wishes to meet Comrade Gromyko in New York. It is possible that the positions will be clarified after this. However, for the moment I cannot say that the prospects for this meeting are sufficiently clear. We continue to regard it as important.

[Question] But there have been no preparations so far for holding such a meeting.

[Answer] As far as the United States is concerned, I am not aware of any. As for ourselves, we are always ready for it.

[Question] I had the preparations in mind. You mentioned Shultz, the probable meeting between Shultz and Gromyko. In your opinion, has Haig's departure and Shultz's appointment as secretary of state resulted in any change in American foreign policy? Is there any change, for example, in the U.S. policy toward the Middle East?

[Answer] Look, regarding the Middle East there are, of course, certain changes in American policy. However, the question is: What sort of changes? I do not think there is no change at all. President Reagan formulated his plan in an extremely general form; he did not explain what is behind his formulations. Consequently it is quite simply difficult to evaluate it. However, there are matters that I can evaluate. For example, it is clear -- as Reagan has stressed on a number of occasions -- that the basis is the Camp David Agreement. Yet it is Camp David that has led to what has happened.

Second, the formulations pertaining to Israel's borders are also rather vague. They could be interpreted to mean that Reagan's position is that Israel must return the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to Jordan, and so on. But there is no mention of -- or, rather, Reagan says quite clearly that he does not want -- a Palestinian state. He does not recognize the PLO. Now in various Western circles and even in a few Arab countries they speak of the positive features of the plan. However, as you know, these things can be evaluated in various ways. But if there is no foundation, what sense does the whole thing make? Whatever positive features there may be, if they do not recognize the right of the Palestinians to found a state, they will achieve nothing.

[Question] Nonetheless, now in the wake of the war in Lebanon, it seems that the American influence -- what is more, the American military presence, as has happened in the Sinai Peninsula -- has considerably increased. Why did the Soviet Union permit, allow the influence of the United States to increase to such an unpleasant extent?

[Answer] Look, what do you have in mind with this permitted or not permitted? Well, what has happened? There is a war between Israel and one of the Arab countries, aggression against an Arab country. Under these circumstances, what can the Soviet Union do? Should it attack Israel? This is a rather impossible situation. By the way, no one here has raised this question, nor could anyone have raised it. When it comes to support due to our friends, the Syrians and the Palestinian patriots, we have done everything, in the political and diplomatic spheres, in the United Nations, in the course of our negotiations with the United States and the Arab countries. We have also provided material and technical assistance, delivered arms. We immediately made up all the losses they suffered in the first few days of the fighting. Our Syrian comrades say they are now much better equipped than before.

Another question arises immediately, parallel with that which you have raised. There was aggression against an Arab country and what did the other Arab countries do? It seems to me this war was very peculiar in several respects. First of all, it was the most ruthless war of any ever fought in the Middle East, and the longest. It was a war, by the way, in which Israel was unable to win victory. The Palestinians withdrew under their own flags. You were there, so you can tell about that better than I. From another aspect, never before had the Arab countries showed such complete lack of unity as on this occasion.

[Question] This is a fact, unfortunately; however, it seems they are now endeavoring to adopt a more united position. At least the Fes summit indicates there are such endeavors.

[Answer] We shall see what all this will lead to. For the time being it is difficult for me to say; I cannot as yet draw conclusions about what all this might lead to in the future. At any rate, it is clear that a new situation has arisen, that the struggle of our Palestinian friends has entered a new phase. According to Yasir 'Arafat, this will be primarily the phase of political struggle. Naturally, a difficult struggle can be expected. Much will depend on what the Arab countries will do, what other countries will do, the friends of the Palestinian Arabs; all those for whom peace in the Middle East means a great deal. As for the Soviet Union, you know our stance on this. Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed, expounded and even further developed this position on a number of occasions, most recently a few days ago. It would be very difficult for me to add anything to this.

[Question] Does this mean that the Soviet Union will take a greater part in the settlement process?

[Answer] We have never renounced playing a certain role in the settlement process, and during the period of the crisis we carried out an active diplomacy. We demonstrated our willingness to contribute to a peaceful settlement not only with words but with deeds. Obviously, at present it is in the political sphere that serious endeavors must be made to discuss these questions in the United Nations and at the special conference proposed by us, whose idea is supported by many Arab countries as well. We shall see how events develop. At any rate, we can expect a very high level of activity in this area in the near future, beyond doubt.

AIMS OF NATO'S EUROPEAN MANUEVERS EXAMINED

'Confrontation Policy'

LD162158 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov, APN political analyst]

[Text] The Pentagon and NATO generals are being very busy commanding their entire military machine in northern and central Europe. The machine has been set in motion for many days by giant exercises named Autumn Forge, Northern Wedding and other fancy names. All in all, the militaristic show includes 24 sequels, all based on the same old script of waging a hypothetical war against the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. It is said that the Northern Wedding naval exercise off the Danish coast draws on Britain's Falkland experience. On land, meanwhile, 3,000 tanks and 2,000 armored troop carriers are moving in columns, their cannon pointing toward a mythical foe in the east. In actual fact, they are aimed against relaxation and cooperation in Europe.

There are three things about the war games that are especially revealing. First, the NATO maneuvers center on the Baltic and other areas -- for instance, in Federal Germany -- which are close to the frontiers with the socialist countries. Second, this massive demonstration of strength with more inevitable talk of a Soviet threat is starting when two small NATO members, Holland and Belgium, are to make the important choice between new American nuclear missiles on the one hand and the public voice of reason warning against this suicidal step on the other. Finally, the United States and NATO are raising their menacing armed fist over Europe at a time when the West European governments are finalizing their attitudes toward the Madrid meeting to be resumed on 9 November.

Europe's neutral and nonaligned nations have already held a consultative conference in Stockholm where they pledged to help bring the Madrid meeting to a constructive conclusion. The joint final document they had proposed earlier was summed up by all who wish success for the meeting as a good basis for agreement. The Soviet Union and other East European nations are now reaffirming their positive views on the neutral and nonaligned position.

But what would success in Madrid mean? First of all, the holding of a conference to discuss the military relaxation and disarmament and an extension of mutually advantageous cooperation economically and otherwise. However, the American behavior at the NATO conference in Norway has again shown that Washington needs Western Europe only as an instrument and springboard for confrontation policy, not to mention the role of a buffer zone to protect America from the after-effects of a limited or a protracted nuclear war planned by the Pentagon. The American leadership does not want another kind of Europe, free from nuclear dangers and enjoying the fruits of cooperation. In this kind of Europe it would lose all ground to dictate terms to the West Europeans and to ride the gravy train speeding along the lines of eroded trade between Eastern and Western Europe.

Nor does Washington like to see North European nations, both in and outside NATO, increasingly striving to play an independent and more prominent role in the international community and the United Nations. From there comes the present hasty demonstration of the Falkland experience in the Baltic, with cannon of all calibers and types, including diplomatic, pointing at the targets of relaxation and cooperation.

'Militarist Demonstration'

PM161407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "NATO's Militarist Demonstration"]

[Text] A correspondent for the West German news agency DPA reported from Karlsruhe the other day: "Citizens all over FRG territory should prepare to experience considerable discomfort from noise caused by military aircraft. Spokesmen for the Luftwaffe have stated here that in connection with the fall NATO Cold Fire maneuvers, planned for central Europe, there will be a large number of aircraft flights."

The maneuvers reported by DPA began on Friday 10 September and will last 2 weeks. They will indeed produce much noise and thunder. After all, formations and units from the air forces of seven North Atlantic bloc countries will be taking part, and between 1,300 and 2,000 aircraft flights will be made every day. Extensive areas of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and also France are the arena of action for the NATO aircraft.

However, if it was only a matter of inconvenience to the population of a number of West European countries from the roar of aircraft engines, the Cold Fire maneuvers would hardly be worth mentioning. But the matter is much more serious. These maneuvers are one link in a long chain of militarist demonstrations undertaken this fall by the NATO military leadership.

I refer to the latest series of maneuvers and exercises by the North Atlantic bloc's joint and national armed forces known as Autumn Forge. Such series of maneuvers and exercises, held to a common scheme and against a single operational and strategic background, have been organized annually in NATO since 1975. And each time they have a clearly expressed military-political thrust -- an unconcealed show of strength in close proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. And the measures to train troops, naval forces and control organs, as noted repeatedly by observers, take place on such a scale and are so close to a real combat situation that it is quite possible for them to develop into large-scale aggression using all means of armed struggle -- both conventional means and means of mass destruction.

The above applies fully to the 1982 series of NATO maneuvers. Some 300,000 soldiers, seamen and officers will participate. The operations are being launched on land, in the air and at sea throughout the NATO zone -- from North Cape in northern Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey and the Mediterranean, from regions bordering on the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to the North and Central Atlantic. In all them Autumn Forge-82 series includes 24 different maneuvers and exercises and is to last 2.5 months -- from early September to mid-November.

Notable among these maneuvers, by virtue of their particularly large scope, are the Northern Wedding maneuvers in the North Atlantic and the Baltic, with the participation of some 25,000 servicemen, 160 ships and 250 aircraft from 10 NATO countries, and the display of determination in the Mediterranean, in which fleets and contingents of troops from 7 bloc members are involved. The biggest NATO air force exercise will be the Cold Fire maneuvers, mentioned above. Ground forces will carry out war rehearsals within the framework of the Carbine Fortress maneuvers with the participation of some 70,000 officers and men from 7 countries, the Bold Guard maneuvers, with about 50,000 servicemen from the United States, Britain, the FRG and the Netherlands, and the Grosse Wehr maneuvers, involving 35,000 officers and men of the Bundeswehr as well as American servicemen and nearly 30,000 tons of military materiel -- arms, combat hardware and supplies -- to FRG territory from across the ocean.

The aim of the Autumn Forge-82 maneuvers as offcially announced by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, is to demonstrate the combat readiness of the bloc's armed forces and rehearse their collaboration in the "European theater of hostilities" in conditions approximating as closely as possible to those of combat. At the same time they must provide evidence, as a spokesman for the bloc's headquarters stated, of "U.S. determination to ensure the reinforcement of NATO armed forces in Western Europe in the event of a crisis situation." We can add for ourselves that one of the plans for unleashing aggressive actions by the United States and its North Atlantic bloc partners against the socialist community states involves creating precisely that situation.

The fact that this is so is convincingly indicated by Autumn Forge maneuvers of past years. The essence of their designs, with very insignificant variations, is that the enemy side -- the "reds" or "oranges" -- exacerbates the situation and provokes disorders on the borders of the "blue" countries, or even inside them. Then, concentrating large groupings of troops and naval forces in the guise of exercises, they violate state borders and start major offensive operations. The "blues" in their turn, hurriedly concentrate their forces and move into resolute counteroffensive operations.

The NATO armed forces' fall maneuvers are taking place on basically the same plan this year, too. The foreign press, which is devoting great attention to them, notes that in the course of the Autumn Forge-82 maneuvers the standard of combat readiness of combinations, formations and units of various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops is tested and the effect of changes in the armaments and organization of the NATO forces and the forces of the probable enemy on the possible nature of hostilities is studied. Ultimately, at the maneuvers in the Autumn Forge series, North Atlantic bloc strategists in effect rehearse options for the preparation, unleashing and waging of war in Europe and the Atlantic.

This is one indication of the provocative, dangerous nature of the maneuvers and exercises organized by the NATO military leadership. But it is not the only one.

A month ago U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated in an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper that all U.S. military planning groups have been given instructions on preparations for the waging of a protracted nuclear war.

The Pentagon chief stressed that all maneuvers by American Armed Forces are now taking place on the basis of these instructions. Naturally, that includes forces deployed in Europe under NATO command. And they, as a rule, form the backbone of the forces participating in Autumn Forge maneuvers.

In this connection it will not be superfluous to recall that American Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, is a zealous supporter of preparation for a waging of nuclear war -- be it "limited" or prolonged, "protracted." Quite recently he once again stressed publicly that NATO policy is based on the first use of nuclear weapons.

Other American generals in Europe, following their commander in chief, brandish nuclear weapons right and left. As THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper wrote, they are seeking the right to have "advance permission" for the use of tactical nuclear weapons on battlefields in central Europe, without waiting for a corresponding decision by the U.S. President. The newspaper notes that "new Army regulations drawn up on the basis of this concept are about to be published."

However, even the current American Armed Forces regulations indicate that the Pentagon not only admits the possibility of nuclear war but is actively preparing for it. Thus Field Regulation FM-100-5, guidance for staff officers FM-101-31-1 ("Doctrine and Procedure for the Use of Nuclear Weapons") and instruction FM-60-20 ("Fire Support in Operations With Combined Use of Weapons"), according to the magazine COUNTERSPY, proceed on the basis of the permissibility and possibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war. Regulation FM-100-5 says, for instance, that American troops in any battle "must have the possibility of using nuclear weapons as well as conventional weapons." It allows the possibility of "selective and limited" nuclear strikes against the enemy. Guidance FM-10-101-31-1 specifies the radiation doses which the enemy must receive in order to ensure that 40-60 percent of his manpower are put out of action.... The American troops taking part in the Autumn Forge-82 maneuvers are operating on the basis of the provisions made in these very documents.

It should also be stressed that even official representatives of the NATO military leadership make no secret of the fact that in addition to purely military-strategic and operational-tactical objectives, their militarist acts pursue purely political objectives. It is well known that as a result of Washington's adventurist policy aimed at whipping up international tension, relations between the North Atlantic bloc partners have deteriorated markedly. In these conditions U.S. ruling circles are striving to tighten up the shaky "Atlantic discipline" and make the West Europeans fulfill the Pentagon's designs without a murmur. That same Gen B. Rogers spoke the other day of the need to "demonstrate to the East the allies' political unity." The Autumn Forge maneuvers, in which virtually all the North Atlantic bloc countries are taking part, including France, which has left the military organization, are evidently intended to serve as such a demonstration.

Thus, to demonstrate the unswerving course of preparing for an aggressive war against the USSR and the other socialist community states, to make the allies "fall in" with Washington, to exacerbate the situation in Europe still more, to step up the atmosphere of military hysteria -- these are the aims of the organizers of the Autumn Forge maneuvers. The policy pursued by certain U.S. and NATO circles of preparing for nuclear war, achieving military superiority and generally using force in international affairs is the main source of tension in the world and of the exacerbation of the danger of war. The Soviet Union has to reckon with the threat to the security of the socialist community's peoples and to world peace, which emanates from imperialism and its accomplices. While doing all it can to uphold peace, the USSR, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, will maintain its defense capability at the necessary level.

BAKU COMMENTS ON AAPSO MEETING, THREATS TO IRAN

GF151856 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Unatrributed commentary: "For Peace, Security and Cooperation in Asia"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the international conference in Hanoi on peace, security and cooperation in Asia ends this week. [as heard] The conference was called by AAPSO. The representatives of AAPSO [word indistinct] committees, that is to say esteemed social and political representatives, have been discussing many issues during the conference related to maintaining peace in Asia. At the same time, they have been strongly criticizing the foreign policy of the United States, which is making quick strides in the direction of rearmament with a view to obtaining military superiority and endeavoring to impede the effort made to defuse tension in the world, particularly in Asia.

The resolution adopted by the conference demands the removal of U.S. military bases and emphasizes the necessity of disbanding all military fortifications in [word indistinct] for providing an opportunity to the Asian countries to exist under conditions of peace, independence and freedom.

It is crystal clear that all these issues are of vital importance to Iran. U.S. conspiracies are directly hatched against Iran as well. U.S. bases are being set up close to Iranian borders, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon has not kept it a secret that the bases may be used for intervening in Iran.

Meanwhile, a group of large U.S. warships are cruising close to Iranian shores. They have been used for intervening in Iran at least once. And, as stated by U.S. dailies, currently U.S. strategists are engaged in the endeavor aimed at organizing largescale military exercises in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. Not only the United States will take part in these exercises; the U.S. NATO allies and local reactionary regimes will also participate.

The Pentagon's willingness to transfer large numbers of U.S. warships and aircraft from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean with a view to maintaining U.S. control over oil resources in the Persian Gulf has led to increased anxiety among the Asian peoples. The United States is also endeavoring to have its allies agree to the plan providing for a strategic movement of military forces. In fact, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in an interview published in the London TIMES, clearly stated that NATO countries must consider armed clashes outside the current NATO sphere of operations. He is particularly interested in the view that a state of emergency will emerge in the Near East. According to Weinberger's remarks, plans for using NATO forces in this region should be drawn up in advance. In the light of all this, we believe it is unnecessary to talk about the fact that Washington's (?inauspicious) intentions are seriously disturbing the peace-loving peoples of Asia and Africa.

The conference has also condemned the policy pursued by imperialism and reactionary forces aimed at creating armed confrontation among Asian countries. The war between Iran and Iraq is an example of this policy.

What the United States has done to provoke such a clash cannot be regarded as unimportant. It must also be stressed that Washington is greatly using the argument between Iran and Iraq, which possess great military and economic strength and political influence both in the Near East and the Middle East, to divert attention from the crimes committed by Israeli militarists in Lebanon with the encouragement and support of the U.S. administration.

Furthermore, the United States, hiding behind the guise of impartiality with regard to the argument between Iran and the Arabs, is employing every possible means to further provoke the two sides against each other. Within the Arab world, the Americans are resorting to every ways and means of inciting public opinion against the Iranis. For example, they are trying to convince ruling circles in the Arab world which are sympathetic toward the Western countries that the real danger against them does not come from Israel but, as they put it, from Iran's Shi'ite [word indistinct]. And, in order to eliminate claims put forward by Iran it is necessary to establish peaceful (?relations) with the Israeli occupationists in as short a time as possible within the framework of the Camp David Agreement.

In Iran, on the other hand, the imperialists are trying to create a lack of confidence and hatred in the local people for their Arab neighbors. We can currently point to a sad fact as an example: Due to their beliefs, Iran and Iraq have left the general headquarters of the Near East peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. Taking this into consideration, the question put by the representatives of the two continents participating in the Hanoi conference -- a question which has entered the documents of the AAPSO conference -- regarding the termination of the said argument is (?of great importance). The (?result) of this conference has reconfirmed the wish of the peoples of Asia and Africa to live in peace and security and under conditions of international cooperation. The documents clearly point to the fact that the peoples of the two continents are resolutely uetermined to eliminate the policy pursued by the imperialists aimed at undermining peace and international cooperation in Asia.

PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH FINNS, CANADIANS

PM161341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians Meet"]

[Text] M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Communist members of the Finnish Parliament headed by V. Saarto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League Parliamentary Group, on 9 September. In the course of a friendly conversation information was exchanged on the activities of the two countries' parliaments. A mutual desire to further consolidate the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Finland in the interests of peace on the European Continent and worldwide was expressed.

A meeting with a group of Canadian parliamentarians took place at the offices of the USSR Parliamentary Group the same day. Taking part in the discussion were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.S. Alkhimov, V.Ye. Zuyev and M.Yu. Yusupov.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S.-JAPANESE NAVAL EXERCISES

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- A vast area of the Pacific has again become an arena of Washington's and Tokyo's militaristic games, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today. The biggest naval exercise of the United States and Japan in the entire history of the Japanese-U.S. alliance are held north of the Honshu Island. The unprecedented volume of military equipment is involved in the exercises: 80 warships, 90 planes, 16,000 servicemen from Japan, U.S. aviation and ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The present large-scale exercises are a concrete manifestation of Washington's and Tokyo's aggressive course at further escalation of military activity in the area of the Far East proclaimed during the recent Japanese-U.S. conference on matters of "ensuring security." For Japan these exercises became a new step along the road of widening the sphere of the activity of its naval forces far beyond the limits of the country's territorial waters.

This course causes profound concern of the peoples of all states of the Pacific region and only suits the interests of war corporations and the most reactionary circles of the United States and Japan, the newspaper writes.

IZVESTIYA HITS JAPAN'S LATEST MOVE ON KURILES

PM101501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Vetkin article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Gambling on Irresponsibility"]

[Text] At its session which ended recently, the Japanese parliament adopted a so-called Law on Special Measures To Promote the Resolution of the Problem of the Northern Territories. The articles of this "law," if you can call it that, are amazing for the inability of its authors finally to take a stand on the firm ground of the realities and acknowledge the irreversible nature of the changes which took place in the Far East after World War II.

For instance, the Japanese legislators, without batting an eyelid, confer on the administrative leaders of Japanese settlements in the region of Nemuro (on Hokkaido Island) the functions of the "elders of villages located in the northern region," that is, on the islands of Kunashir and Iturup and the islands of the Lesser Kurile chain. It does not worry them that these islands are an integral part of USSR territory. The article of the "law" which "permits" the local Japanese authorities to class "inhabitants" of Soviet islands as Japanese citizens is also permeated with total disregard for the norms of international law.

In a word, the Japanese parliament was become involved in the latest unfriendly act toward the USSR. It is no secret that the draft "law" was prepared by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) with the active participation of Prime Minister Z. Suzuki's office. This entire venture to whip up groundless territorial claims against the Soviet Union has nothing in common with the interests of good-neighborliness between the peoples of the USSR and Japan or with the Japanese people's own interests.

The campaign of territorial claims is necessary to the reactionary wing of Japan's ruling camp, first, in order to ideologically indoctrinate the population of the Japanese islands in a chauvinist spirit. Second, the authorities are using it to undermine the antiwar sentiments of the broad masses in the country and remove domestic barriers to Japan's militarization. Finally, this campaign offers the LDP the opportunity to neutralize the opposition on the "united platform of territorial claims."

Earlier enactments have also pursued all these goals. But now the conservatives have gone further, incorporating in the "law" provisions on further stepping up government propaganda on territorial expansionism and granting the government and its departments wide powers to continue the anti-Soviet campaign -- from financing it out of state sources to holding all kinds of "events." That is why the "law" can be assessed as a step toward the forced involvement of the broad masses in a "crusade for the Soviet islands."

Is not this why they are trying to substantiate their "historical rights" to the Soviet islands and to revise the results and assessments of World War II, in which Japan was an aggressor? The value of the "arguments" put forward by reaction is well known. Known, it should be added, not only in the sphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. The Japanese ruling circles' "history exercises" are assessed unanimously today by the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region as a manifestation of the course of remilitarization of the country.

Will an understanding of the need to stop and return to respect for the generally accepted norms of international life finally prevail in the Tokyo "corridors of power?" Until this happens, the concern of the Soviet Union and other Asian countries over the Japanese authorities' hopeless and dangerous policy is legitimate.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN FOR TALKS

PM151409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 10 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received eminent representative of Japanese business circles Seiji Tsutsumi, chairman of the board of the Seybu corporation -- and had a talk with him.

Taking part in the talk was K. Sugimori, general secretary of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

USTINOV NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO DPRK MINISTER

PM151133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces,

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the national holiday -- the 34th anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation -- I send on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself hearty congratulations and best wishes to you and all Korean People's Army servicemen.

The 34 years of the DPRK's development have been marked by profound socioeconomic transformations in the country and great achievements by the Korean people in socialist building. The successful fulfillment of the Sixth Korean Workers' Party Congress decisions will promote the further development of socialism's economic base, the increase of working people's prosperity and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The Korean people's just struggle for their motherland's peaceful, democratic reunification and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea finds full support among Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces personnel.

I wish you and all Korean servicemen new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

SOVIET-DPRK NUCLEAR RESEARCH DESCRIBED

SK140654 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a Soviet-Korean friendship soiree was held in (?Dubna) near Moscow, where a joint atomic nuclear research institute is located.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Participating in this soiree were scientists from a total of 11 socialist countries who are jointly conducting scientific research works at the Dubna joint atomic nuclear research institute.

At this soiree, Comrade Chin Si-kun, minister counselor at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, made a report on the achievements made by the DPRK in socialist construction and on the Korean people's struggle to force the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and achieve the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis.

Congratulating the Korean friends on this National Day, Comrade (Kardopskiy), chief of the administration office of the research institute, pointed out that physicists and technicians from the DPRK were actively participating in the research works conducted by the joint atomic nuclear research institute. During the whole period since the inauguration of this research institue, nearly 120 specialists from the people's Korea have worked at this research institute.

Comrade (Kardopskiy) went on to say that he pointed out with gladness that the Korean scientists, who have long worked in Dubna, were continuing their research works after returning to their relevant DPRK research institutes. Among them, a total of 25 scientists have become doctors or associate doctors.

Continuing to say that the scientific cooperation between physicists in Dubna and Pyongyang are successfully developing, Comrade (Kardopskiy) said that a delegation of the research institute led by Professor (Feisov), deputy director of the joint atomic nuclear research institute, visited the DPRK last year.

A total of five scientists and responsible functionaries who are working at the research institute, were awarded Orders of National Flag of the DPRK.

At the soiree, Comrade (Kuznetsov), secretary of the Dubna City CPSU Committee, Polish Scientist Professor (Karshikewicz), and other scientists warmly congratulated the Korean friends.

The scientists of the joint atomic nuclear research institute held a photo show at the hall depicting the achievements made by DPRK workers in socialist construction. [end recording]

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA NOTES USSR AID TO DPRK

PM151223 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETTA in Russian No. 37, Sep 82 (Signed to Press 6 Sep 82) p 20

[Article by K. Ivanov: "The DPRK and the USSR: Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK falls on 9 September. The DPRK working people are celebrating their national holiday with new achievements in building socialism and fulfilling the second 7-year national economic plan (1978-1984) and the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress (October 1980).

In the past 34 years the DPRK working people have traveled a great path of struggle and labor. Under the KWP's leadership, profound socioeconomic transformations have been implemented in the republic and great successes achieved in the development of the economy and culture. On this path they had to overcome the consequences of the Japanese colonial yoke, from which the Soviet Army liberated the Korean people in August 1945, and later the difficulties caused by the country's division and the aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

At all stages of building a new life the DPRK working people have relied on the aid and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. exceptionally important significance attached to this support in overcoming the difficulties caused by the aggression of U.S. imperialism (1950-53). Suffice it to say that in the first decade of the postwar restoration and development of the DPRK's national economy the socialist countries provided it with free economic aid worth over R800 million, the Soviet Union supplying R300 million of this sum. The commodities supplied with these sums were used to restore, reconstruct and install about 50 industrial enterprises.

The DPRK's economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, developing on a mutually advantageous basis, is an important factor in the steady growth and consolidation of its economic potential. Suffice it to say that by the early eighties, the proportion of the output from enterprises installed in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance to the total volume of production in the country amounted to about 60 percent for electricity, 30 percent for steel, 34 percent for rolled metal, 45 percent for petroleum products and 40 percent for iron ore. Soviet organizations are now working on rendering technical assistance in the installation of new enterprises in various production sectors in the DPRK.

In turn the DPRK supplies the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with a considerable quantity of the goods they need. Thus, in 1981 rolled ferrous metals worth R43 million; magnesite powder worth R65.7 million; machinery, equipment and transport facilities worth R6.2 million; rice worth R44.8 million; fresh fruit and berries worth R5.8 million; and textiles and sown articles and many other goods worth tens of millions of rubles were supplied to the USSR.

The agreement between the USSR and the DPRK on commodity turnover and payments for 1982 through 1985 and the consultations on questions of the development of economic relations for this period held by the two countries' planning organs open up new opportunities for the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Korean cooperation. In particular it is planned to increase the volume of commodity turnover between the two countries by approximately 40 percent in the current 5-year period by comparison with the previous 5-year period. It is also planned to continue the installation in the DPRK of a number of major national economic projects with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance.

"Soviet people," says the message from comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov to Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok on the 37th anniversary of Korea's liberation, "treasure the traditional ties of friendship with the Korean people and, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are seeking to expand and deepen their ties with the DPRK."

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH JAPAN -- Moscow September 3 TASS -- The first big contract to a sum of about four million dollars has been signed at the current international Chemistry-82 exhibition in Moscow today. It was concluded between the Soviet foreign trade organisation Techmachimport and the Japanese trading firm Kato Sink Tank Company. Under the contract the firm Hitachi is to deliver heat exchange apparatus to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1983 for the production of chloroprene rubber. The Japanese firm got this big contact in a keen competition against six firms of Western countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER DOST ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD161640 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost arrived here today on a brief working visit.

At the airport Shah Mohammad Dost was welcomed by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and other officials. The welcoming party included the DRA ambassador in the USSR, Habib Mangal.

DOST WRITES IN SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PM161339 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister: "The Key to a Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul -- The 24 August 1981 DRA Government statement set forth the DRA's clear and constructive position, puts forward specific proposals and outlines ways for a peaceful and all-embracing political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan and the normalization of its relations with neighboring states -- Pakistan and Iran. In interstate relations we have proceeded and continue to proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence and adherence to the principles of nonalignment, which lie at the basis of our foreign policy course. Following these principles, a year ago the DRA Government proposed to its neighbors that they come to the conference table for bilateral or trilateral talks with the participation of representatives of interested states and international organizations to find together a path toward a political solution of the situation in our region.

Time has shown that our peace initiatives were flexible and realistic enough to be a good basis for constructive talks. We note with satisfaction that an increasing number of states, including Muslim states, are assessing the DRA's proposals with understanding and approval. Very important in attaining positive results in settling relations between the countries of our region was the mission of the UN secretary general's personal envoy, Diego Cordobes, who visited our country twice and also visited Pakistan and has had contacts with Iranian representatives. His activity has helped to achieve better, albeit still not exhaustive, understanding between the interested sides and in particular helped the organization of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

We assess the talks in Geneva as a specific and constructive step toward agreement on the normalization of relations between our countries. They have shown that there is a basis for achieving mutually acceptable accords on the whole complex of a political settlement. All that is needed is good will from the sides in order to resolve the existing differences, observing the principles of equality, mutual respect and justice. We are also ready to sit down at the conference table with representatives of our Western neighbor, Iran, if they so desire. To strengthen mutual understanding we are also counting on the assistance of the UN personal representative, who, under the accord reached in Geneva, is to visit Kabul again to discuss questions concerning further steps to normalize the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

We are deeply convinced that all problems and differences between the countries of the region could be resolved more successfully and more rapidly were it not for the interference of the United States and international reaction, which have unleashed and are continuing on an increasing scale an undeclared war against the DRA and are mounting a malicious propaganda campaign against our country and using the far-fetched "Afghan question" to mislead the international public. That is why we have believed and continue to believe that the main aim and basic content of a political settlement should be the securing of a full, reliable cessation of armed and other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the creation of conditions under which interference would be ruled out in the future.

When the aggressive actions against the DRA now perpetrated from the territories of neighboring states, above all Pakistan, are halted and we receive the necessary international guarantees that these actions will not be resumed in the future, we will be able to discuss with the Soviet Government, as we have already stated repeatedly, the possibility of withdrawing the limited contingent of Soviet troops from the DRA. The questions of the contingent's presence and of its withdrawal from our territory are a matter for our two countries alone and can be discussed when the reason for its having been invited to our country -- the threat to DRA sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity -- no longer exists. That is our firm conviction, and we intend to continue to adhere to it.

As for the problem of the refugees abroad for one reason or another, the DRA Government has frequently invited them to return and declared a universal amnesty for those who respond to these appeals. We have promised and are completely ready to provide them with all necessary conditions for a normal and difnified life in their native land and for peaceful labor and participation in public affairs. Thousands of our fellow countrymen, following the appeals, have already returned and are continuing to return. We are sure that, were it not for the obstacles erected abroad for returning Afghan citizens, their number would be considerably larger.

In this connection I should like to note the great significance of the message from our head of state, Babrak Karmal, in which he recently again addressed our fellow countrymen abroad. His sincere appeal is directed to those who, under the influence of hostile propaganda or out of fear of the bandits' violence, have left Afghanistan.

I should like to express the certainty that our peace initiatives and specific actions in conjunction with the efforts of the entire international public aimed at normalizing the situation in the region and establishing good-neighborly relations among all its countries will lead to positive results and will help to eliminate the tension in this part of the world to the benefit of all countries and peoples inhabiting it.

COMMUNIQUE ON USSR SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE IN DRA

LD142154 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Kabul September 14 TASS -- A joint communique on the results of the visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee at the invitation of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed here.

It is pointed out in the communique that international problems and matters of cooperation between the two organizations were discussed during the meetings and conversations that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The sides expressed deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces of the USA, declared for redoubled efforts in the struggle for peace and security of peoples. They condemned the militaristic course of the U.S. ruling circles that [word indistinct] spiralling the arms race and adopted the decision to produce neutron and chemical weapons.

The document expresses complete support for the initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

During the conversations the sides expressed their resolve to continue the struggle for demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean, for the liquidation of all foreign military bases in Asia. They assessed as a new threat to peace the build up of the U.S. military might in those areas.

The participants in the talks also discussed the Middle East situation whose aggravation has become a result of the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel and of the widening of strategic cooperation between them. They proclaimed that the solution of the problems of the region is impossible without the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all occupied arab territories and without recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create an independent Palestinian state.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

Arkhipov, Rao Statements

LD161820 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held here today. Addressing the meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, said that the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in economy served the strengthening of the entire complex of relations between the USSR and India and friendship between the people of the two countries.

Economic ties between the USSR and India are successfully developing in a whole number of branches, he said. Bilateral trade is expanding and this is an important testimony of the stable nature of trade relations between the two countries. Ivan Arkhipov noted the big successes of Soviet-Indian scientific cooperation that encompasses such spheres as energy, electrical metallurgy and physics of low temperatures.

The head of the Indian delegation, India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, stressed the equal nature of Soviet-Indian business ties and noted that economic cooperation between USSR and India is a model of cooperation between states with difference socio-political systems.

Economic interaction with the Soviet Union has made a good contribution to the development and strengthening of India's economy, in particular machine building, Narasimha Rao said. The successful performance of enterprises in Ranchi and Duragpura are a vivid evidence of this, he added.

The commission is continuing its work.

Meetings Conclude

LD170956 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The seventh session of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which closed here today, has been an important milestone on the road of a further broadening of economic cooperation between the USSR and India. The sides have signed a protocol on the results of the talks, outlining a number of new trends and objectives of bilateral cooperation.

In the field of economic construction the USSR and India will continue cooperation in building in the republic a big fuel and energy complex including a powerful thermal power station, coal pit Nigahi and power transmission lines. Work will also be continued jointly on Mukunda coal pit. Agreement in principle has been reached on cooperation in building the second production line of the bit metallurgical will in Vizagapatnam.

The talks in Moscow covered further measures in the joint effort to expand the production facilities of the metallurgical mills in Bhilai and Bokaro to reach an output capacity of four million tons of steel a year each. Apart from it a preliminary discussion was held of the potentialities of bilaterial cooperation in building a new metallurgical giant in Orissa State in India.

The sides have pointed out the successful development of trade relations between the two countries and express confidence that in the current year the aggregate turnover in Soviet-Indian trade will exceed last year's level.

New branches of cooperation have been outlined in science and technology. Thus, in particular, the USSR and India will cooperate in such fields as the development of laser technology, in the field of chemical catalysts. Apart from it mutual contacts will be continued in energetics, meteorology, standardization, measures to combat corrosion and in other fields.

Protocol Signed

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The seventh session of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation, which closed here today, has been a new step on the road of further broadening of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and India.

A protocol has been signed on the results of the talks, in which the sides have noted a successful development of mutually-beneficial contacts in the field of the economy and outlined a number of long-term trends in cooperation. The document was signed by Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Narashimha Rao, India's minister for external affairs.

INDIAN MINISTER ON SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

LD170932 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Nikolayev reports:

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India which have been successfully developing for more than 25 years now, are one of the most important accomplishments of the peoples of the two countries, are an example of successful cooperation of states with different socio-economic systems. This was stated in an interview to the TASS correspondent by Minister of State for Energy and Coal Industry of India Gargi Shankar Mishra.

Industrial projects, constructed with Soviet scientific-technical and economic assistance, he stressed, make a substantial contribution to the development of India's national economy. Those projects now account for 35 percent of India' steel output, 60 percent of oil production, 20 percent of electric energy output, about 40 percent of coal production.

The development of the power-generating basis is one of the main tasks which were set by India's government in the Sixth Five-Year Plan of development of the country for 1980-1985. An important place in its successful realisation is assigned to cooperation with the Soviet Union, specifically the beginning of commercial development of large coal deposits in Mukunda (Bihar) and Nigahi in Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh). Commercial developments of the coal quarry in Singrauli is successfully underway. Its detail design was prepared by specialists of the Leningrad state-mine designing institute.

Regular meetings of leadres at the summit level are an important contribution to further consolidation of the ties of sincere friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India, said G.S. Mishra. The coming visit of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the USSR is a new important step on this road, said the minister of state.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEAN 'COALITION' SCORED

LD161946 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Speaking on Wednesday in one of the subcommittees of the House of Representative of the U.S. Congress, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge actually confirmed what had been well known before his speech. It follows from his statement that the United States is rendering all-round support to the so-called "Coalition Government" of Kampuchea, the motley gathering of enemies of the Kampuchean people. The core of this "coalition" are Pol Pot hangmen who drenched Kampuchea in blood during their rule. Washington's attitude to these murderers goes beyond the framework of the officially proclaimed "moral" and "political" backing. Numerous facts show that the armed Pol Pot gangs that got entrenched in Thailand and make piratic inroads into the Kampuchean territory are supplied with U.S. weapons and receive U.S. financial aid.

Washington's special sympathies for the hangmen of the Kampuchean people are nothing accidental. The U.S. military that quite recently was trying to roll back the peoples of Indochina by sword and fire into the "Stone Age" committed mass crimes there. About eight million tons of bombs was dropped by the U.S. on the long-suffering land of Vietnam alone. Whole areas have been turned into scorched land. About 100 thousand tons of toxic agents was dusted by U.S. forces only over the territory of South Vietnam. Over two million people were subjected to intoxication [as received] as a result. Barbarous torture, destruction of innocent people was not just "separate cases of abuse" by the U.S. military the way Washington now tries to claim. It was a system encouraged by the U.S. command. In the years of the aggression the United States turned the whole of Indochina into a huge range for testing barbarous means of mass annihilation.

One gets an impression that actively backing those who are guilty of genocide in Kampuchea the present U.S. administration would like to bring back the nightmares of the past. It cannot put up with the fact that the positive processes are gaining momentum in Kampuchea, that the Kampuchean people has already achieved tangible successes in all spheres of social life, that the changes which took place in the People's Republic of Kampuchea are irreversible. The so-called "coalition" of the Khmer counterrevolutionaries headed by members of the Pol Pot gang is nothing but a criminal gang whose backing is an insult to the memory of the three million Kampucheans who were destroyed by Pol Pot and his accomplices. Any plans to change the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the assistance of the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary scum are futile.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI ON 'USEFUL' TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM171039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent's report: "Useful Talks"]

[Text] S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, who has been in Moscow on a short working visit, made a statement to your TASS correspondent prior to his departure for home:

I consider my 2-day visit to Moscow very fruitful. I have held useful talks with Comrade A.A. Gromyko. They were held in a friendly atmosphere and revealed a complete unity of opinions both on questions of bilateral relations and on international problems. The basis of that unity is created by the ideological link uniting the PZPR and the CPSU, the unity of interests between our states and peoples, the common goals of socialist and communist building, cooperation in the international arena and a mutual desire to safeguard peace and security throughout the world and in Europe. These fraternal links were confirmed with special force at this year's meetings between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Poland's great friend. Our talks were one manifestation of the implementation of the agreements reached by them. Poland's alliance and cooperation with the USSR are the cornerstone of Poland's highest interests. Peopie's Poland is and will remain a reliable link in the community of socialist states, making a substantial contribution to implementing the Warsaw Pact's political and defense tasks and to broad multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework. These are important factors for security and peace in Europe. We are aware that there can be no stable Europe without a stable Poland and that only a socialist Poland, united by an indestructible alliance with the USSR and actively participating in strengthening the community of the world socialist system, can be stable.

We expressed a common concern at the unfavorable development of the international situation. Increasing tension stems from the U.S. policy aimed toward altering the correlation of forces by accelerating the arms race, from deviation from the principle of identical security and from actions which provoke tension in various regions of the world, including Europe.

Subsequently the minister said that the U.S. policy geared toward acquiring military superiority over the Soviet Union by arms deployment is causing alarm among the European peoples, for whom detente has become vitally necessary.

The U.S. theory of limited nuclear war and the plans to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe which threaten to upset the existing balance in the correlation of forces bring the threat of armed conflict on our continent closer and intensifies the anxiety over the future of East-West relations, the minister stated. Soviet peace initiatives on disarmament including the USSR's historic decision, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, on not being first to use nuclear weapons, fully meets the aspirations of the peoples including the Polish people. We firmly support these proposals.

During the talks we noted the significance of the Geneva medium-range nuclear arms limitation talks and stressed the need to overcome the impasse and accelerate reaching an agreement at the Vienna talks. We condemned the capitalist states' attempts to utilize the internal situation in Poland as a pretext for blocking the Madrid meeting. Much attention was paid to conflicts and tension in various parts of the world.

In conclusion, I should like to convey to the fraternal Soviet people best wishes for further successes in communist building.

POLISH PAPER VIEWS ACTIVITIES OF RADIO FREE EUROPE

LD161200 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- The radio station Free Europe uses in its subversive activities the materials prepared directly by U.S. intelligence services, writes Zdsislaw Uberman, a Polish journalist, in the September issue of the magazine ZHURNALIST (JOURNALIST). He writes on the activities of that radio station on the basis of his interviews of Mieczyslaw Lach, who worked at the Free Europe radio station on a Polish intelligence service mission.

Following the CIA's instructions, the Polish service of the radio station Free Europe uses the whole critical information in the Polish press, including in factory newspapers as well as illegal publications, which anti-socialist forces are trying to spread in Poland, the article says.

All programmes of the Polish radio, including its provincial stations, are recorded with the same aims in Munich and West Berlin. This job is done by the newspaper-publishing company of Axel Springer, an ultra-rightist newspaper tycoon of the FRG, on the basis of such materials. A special team prepares two daily bulletins for the Free Europe radio station. One of them is sent out to editorial boards of newspapers and offices in Western Europe. Its aim is to discredit Poland in the eyes of the Western society.

The activities of the "opposition" in Poland have been financed by Free Europe, the article points out. The American intelligence service created a "story" following old espionage patterns, according to which the personnel of the radio station Free Europe had allegedly independently set up a fund for the benefit of the persons persecuted in Poland.

"During our meetings, which were shown on Polish television," Zdsislaw Uberman writes, "Mieczyslaw Lach many times gave the names of people maintaining contacts with the Free Europe. Jan Nowak Jezeranski, former head of the Polish service of the radio station, wrote on April 24, 1982 in the Polish emigre publication POLISH NEWSPAPER AND SOLDIER'S NEWSPAPER [THE POLISH DAILY AND THE SOLDIERS DAILY] that: "In 1976-1981 the Polish service of the radio station Free Europe headed by Michalowski played a historical role. It became a machinery for transmission to independent publishers, whose printed matter was distributed all over the country, reaching millions of listeners through its aid. I am convinced that the Solidarity wouldn't have come into existence without the Western stations, especially the radio station Western [as received] Europe."

This, as they say, speaks for itself.

On May 5, 1982 Zdsislaw Naider, a renegade from Warsaw, a new head of the Polish service of the radio station Free Europe made his first statement. One should not be ashamed of carrying out the tasks set by the American bosses, he said. A radio station is not supposed at all to be objective. Let other radio stations "designed for it" issue objective information. It was also declared that the radio station Free Europe should support any anti-government actions in Poland and any activities of the anti-socialist forces. It is necessary to try to use Catholic holidays for stagemanaging subversive manifestations and unrest, support all illegal actions of Solidarity which was banned after the introduction of martial law, especially of its extremist wing. It was also recommended to select carefully quotations from addresses by the pope and other high-ranking church figures, lay accent on the phrases that may kindle in the society sentiments of discontent. If there are no such places, the radio station was to prepare its own version.

"It is perhaps needless to add anything to that," the article stresses. Today's activities of the radio station Free Europe, which is acting according to the CIA's instructions, are similar to the preceding ones: Acts of sabotage and pathological anti-communism, paid for in dollars."

MOSCOW TELEVISION REPORTS SEJM SESSION

LD162224 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was held in Warsaw today. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, took part in the work of the session. Deputies heard a report by Polish People's Republic Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak on the state of public order in the country, and examined a number of draft bills.

RESULTS OF USSR-ROMANIAN TRADE UNION TALKS

AU1313854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 13/09/1982 -- A delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, [GTUCR], led by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council paid a visit of friendship and swapping of experience to the USSR, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union. While in the USSR, the delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the Soviet trade unions led by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, visited economic and sociocultural objectives in Moscow and the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, met with TU activists and working people in Moscow and Yerevan.

During the talks and meetings which took place, opinions and information were exchanged on the concerns of working people and trade unions in the two countries, on the contribution they make to the translation into fact of the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, respectively. Views were also exchanged on certain aspects of the current situation in the world TU movement, as well as on the possibilities of developing and diversifying the relations of collaboration and friendship between trade unions in Romania and the Soviet Union. Particular satisfaction was expressed at the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the trade unions in the two countries -- part and parcel of the multilateral relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union -- which develop and consolidate permanently, to the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the unity of action, collaboration and understanding in the world TU movement and both sides expressed their resolve to further work for the expansion and increase of their efficiency.

PDRY LEADER ENDS VISIT; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Joint Communique

LD161622 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 16, TASS -- Follows the full text of the joint communique on the visit to the USSR of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad:

"The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit on September 14-16, 1982 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Talks between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.U. Chernenko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev; first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, I.V. Arkhipov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of Defence of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union, N.V. Ogarkov and the general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, secretary of the YSP Central Committee, A.G.A. Kader; member of the YSP Central Committee, secretary of the YSP Central Committee, S.S. Muhammad; member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of defence of the PDRY, S.M. Qasim; member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY, A.A. al-Wali; member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of construction of the PDRY, H.A.B. al-Attas were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were: From the Soviet side -- member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, G.M. Korniyenko; aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Y.M. Samoteykin; deputy head of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee, K.N. Brutents; the USSR ambassador in the PDRY, V.P. Zhukov; head of the Department of Middle East Countries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, O.A. Grinevskiy;

From the South Yemen side -- member of the YSP Central Committee, the ambassador of the PDRY in the USSR, S.A.B. ben Husaynin; deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the PDRY, M. Haytam; head of the Department of the USSR and East European Countries of the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs, A.M. Muhammad; aide of the general secretary of the YSP Central Committee for Foreign Policy Questions; A.A. Bishr, head of a sector at the International Department of the YSP Central Committee, A. Ismail.

The sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-South Yemen relations are steadily developing and strengthening on the firm basis of the October 25, 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. Close ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party are being successfully maintained. The sides confirmed their resolve to further develop and perfect fruitful cooperation in all fields.

The South Yemen side highly appraised the support given by the Soviet Union to Democratic Yemen in the strengthening of its national independence and its advance along the road of socialist orientation in accordance with the decisions of the first and extraordinary congresses of the Yemen Socialist Party. The Soviet side highly appraises the deep socio-economic transformations carried out in Democratic Yemen.

It was stressed that economic cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was assuming an ever stabler and more extensive character and that the Soviet Union was making an important contribution to the development of the key sectors of the national economy of Democratic Yemen, such as industry, power engineering and agriculture.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction the favourable development of Soviet-South Yemen contacts in culture, education, information and health care. They voiced their readiness to facilitate the extension of exchanges between different public organizations of the two countries with a view to promoting a more profound mutual familiarization with the life, work and achievements of the Soviet and South Yemen peoples.

Particular attention during the talks was paid to the situation in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen strongly denounced the barbarous aggression of Israel in Lebanon, genocide against the Palestinians and destruction of Lebanese cities and villages. The bloody events in Lebanon are a direct consequence of the Camp David policy of separate deals, American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" and the U.S. course of asserting its military and political presence in the Middle East.

The sides voiced profound concern over the fact that the Israeli aggressor backed by the U.S. continues its occupation of Lebanon and is interfering in that country's internal affairs and threatening to attack another sovereign Arab state, Syria.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen believe that in the existing situation the Arab countries, all those who cherish peace in the Middle East, should seek the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all the Israeli troops from Lebanon. They strongly declared support of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The sides voice their profound admiration of the courage displayed by the Palestinians, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria in fighting against the Israeli aggression. Their staunchness and dedication thwarted the plan of the aggressor and its backer to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement and its leadership and to remove the Palestinian question from the agenda.

Today sympathy with the just struggle of the Palestinian people is more extensive and support for their right to self-determination greater than ever before. The Palestinians have won universal respect by their courage and heroism and the international positions of the PLO have grown considerably stronger.

Aggression in Lebanon has turned out to be a grave political and moral defeat for Israel and the United States. Democratic Yemen highly appreciated the effective assistance given by the Soviet Union to Syria, the PLO, all those who were repelling the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The sides attached particular attention to the need for unity and cohesion among all the Arab countries. They stressed the important role which was to be played in this respect by the progressive Arab countries and the PLO, members of the national steadfastness and rejection front, acting on the basis of a clear understanding of objectives and tasks in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and for ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and a just peace in the Middle East.

Both sides reiterated their strongly negative attitude to the Camp David policy of anti-Arab separate deals. They resolutely denounce the attempts to impose such deals on other Arab countries.

The sides believe that the plan put forward by the United States on September 1, 1982, is an immediate extension of the Camp David policy, has a downright anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian character and blocks the way to establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The South Yemen side informed the Soviet side on the results of the Arab summit in Fes. The Soviet side pointed out with satisfaction that the basic provisions of the Arab plan for a Mideastern settlement approved by that conference coincided with what the Soviet Union has been striving for during many years as regards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The sides are profoundly convinced that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can only be achieved as a result of a comprehensive settlement. Such a settlement should be based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967; and on the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establishing their own independent state.

The USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are convinced that such a settlement can be drafted and translated into practice only through the collective efforts of all the interested parties, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. It is this objective that is promoted by the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

The South Yemen side has informed the Soviet Union of the steps that were being taken by the leadership of the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic to promote goodneighbourly relations between those states and to achieve Yemen unity by peaceful means. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the PDRY and the YAR.

The parties to the talks expressed concern over the unending armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They believe that its continuation does not accord with the interests of the Iarqi and Iranian peoples and serves only the interests of imperialist forces. The parties came out in favor of its early settlement by peaceful means at a negotiating table.

Discussing the general situation in the world, the sides stressed that through the fault of militarist circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries international tension continued growing. The United States is whipping up the arms race, unceremoniously interferes in the affairs of other states, using methods of pressure and diktat and is trying to suppress the legitimate striving of nations for freedom and social progress.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen note with satisfaction that diverse public forces and a broad mass of the people everywhere in the world increasingly resist this dangerous and adventurist policy. They are confident that no task is more important now than to remove the threat of nuclear war. Peace can and should be safeguarded and strengthened through a concerted effort of all countries and peoples aimed at strengthening peace, promoting disarmament, preserving the process of detente and equitable international cooperation.

A.N. Muhammad expressed approval and support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, including the Soviet decision to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the pledge made in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. This decision is a political move of historic significance and a new striking manifestation of the peaceable character of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen noted the significance of the further consolidation of the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of peoples, against racism and neocolonialism. They reiterated their desire to develop and strengthen solidarity between the countries of the socialist community, nonaligned states, and all progressive forces.

The situation in various regions of the world was reviewed from the point of view of the principled line of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen toward strengthening peace and averting conflicts, ensuring the inalienable right of peoples to free and independent development, respect for sovereignty and independence of states, and the development of equitable international cooperation.

Having considered the situation in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, the sides condemned U.S. attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of states situated there, and at making them waive their inalienable right to manage their own national wealth. They stated that they firmly come our against the creation of foreign military bases in that area and against deployment of nuclear weapons there; reaffirmed their striving to press for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The sides come out in support of the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to protect their sovereignty and independence and to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The USSR and Democratic Yemen stated their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for a right to decide their future themselves without any diktat and pressure from the outside.

The sides declared for an immediate solution to the problems of Africa's south on a just basis, for the elimination of the abominable system of apartheid, and demanded an end to acts of aggression by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and Mozambique. They reaffirmed their support for the just struggle by the patriots of Namibia headed by the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the freedom and independence of their native land and for a settlement of the problem of Namibia on the basis of full implementation of the U.N. resolutions on this matter.

The sides expressed deep satisfaction with the positive results of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to the Soviet Union. They consider that the meetings and conversations that have been held and the understandings reached during them have made a big contribution to the cause of the further strengthening of friendship and development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, between the CPSU and the YSP.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, prime minister of the PDRY, extended an invitation to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The invitations were accepted with gratification. Time for the visits is to be determined additionally.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed gratitude to the leaders of the USSR and the Soviet people for the cordial hospitality and warm welcome accorded in the Soviet Union to him and to the delegation accompanying him."

PDRY Leader Departs

LD161542 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left the Soviet Union today. He was staying here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport he was warmly seen off at the ramp of the plane by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR M.S. Solomentsev.

The guest was also seen off by Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M.A. Yasnov; Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M.P. Georgadze, Minister of the USSR Ye. A.Kozlovskiy; chairmen of USSR state committees S.G. Lapin, S.A. Skachkov; TASS Director General S.A. Losev, First Deputy Ministers of the USSR N.V. Ogarkov, A.Ya. Sukharev; deputy head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee K.N. Brutents; Deputy Minister of the USSR M.A. Timofeyev; the USSR Ambassador in the PDRY V.P. Zhukov; department heads at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs O.A. Grinevskiy and D.S. Nikiforov and other officials.

The send off party included ambassadors accredited in the USSR: of the PDRY -- S. Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, of Bulgaria -- D. Zhulev, of the YAR -- S.A. al-Ashwal.

State flags of the PDRY and the USSR were raised at the airport in honour of the delegation.

State flags of the PDRY and the USSR and streamers with words of greetings were hung up on the streets and squares through which the motorcade with a motorcycle escort of honour drove from the city to the airport.

Credit Agreement Signed

LD162312 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has granted Democratic Yemen a big credit for the construction of a thermopower station in Aden on advantageous terms. This is provided for by an agreement signed in Moscow today. The station will become the biggest power engineering project in the country. It will have equipment to desalinate 28,000 tons of seawater every day. The Soviet Union is helping Democratic Yemen to advance agriculture and fishing, build educational institutions and also in geological surveys.

Brezhnev Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September on page 2 carries a TASS report on Brezhnev's 15 September Kremlin dinner speech on the occasion of the visit to Moscow by PDRY head of state 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This report has been compared with the TASS report published in the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 1-3 under the subhead "Brezhnev Speech" and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout;

Page H 1, penultimate paragraph, line two...the aggressor, and still less has it taken any real steps to...(picking up last line, rewording);

Page H 2, paragraph two, line three...USA are basically flawed. They deny the ... (substituting "flawed" for "vicious");

Page H 3, paragraph five, last line...form.

In conclusion, permit me to wish our friends new successes in the development of Democratic Yemen along the path of socialist orientation and in the struggle for peace and progress!

I propose a toast:

To the health...(picking up paragraph six, line three, rewording).

PDRY Leader's Speech Comparison

Aden Domestic Service in Arabic at 1630 GMT on 15 September carries the text of the speech given by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at a Kremlin dinner on 15 September. This item has been compared with the Moscow TASS report published in the 16 September Soviet DAILY REPORT on pages H 3-5 under the subhead "'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speech" and found to be identical, except that the following final passage is added:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev and permanent friends: It has been our country's practice to struggle against all forms of aggressive imperialism in our region and to support all constructive international efforts to validate the bases of peace in the world, including your recent cooperation to limit the use of nuclear weapons, which received the support of all the peace-loving peoples in the world. Our country also supported your initiative on the Middle East and the intention to eliminate foreign bases from the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Let us hold a summit conference among the countries of the [Arabian] Peninsula, Gulf and Horn of Africa, and including other concerned sides, in a joint effort to free the region from the threat of the imperialist military presence. During all the fraternal meetings which we held and the visits which we made to several neighboring countries, we exchanged views in order to validate the bases of security and peace. Our country has opposed the Iraqi-Iranian war, which does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, has called for its end since it first erupted and has called for holding a peaceful dialogue in order to resolve the problems between the two countries. Our country was and still is strictly against the aggressive imperialist conspiracies and plots which seek to weaken the revolutions in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Cuba, Angola and Nicaragua and to suppress the masses' upheaval against the fascist and dictatorial regimes in El Salvador, Paraguay and Chile.

The visits we made to several socialist countries and the freindship and cooperation agreements which were signed between our countires, as well as the meetings with several socialist countries' leaders who visited our country, helped to strengthen the bonds of the struggling alliance among us and to unite our efforts to strengthen the joint struggle to resist international imperialism and safeguard international peace. We intend to continue on the path which we chose by our independent will and which we baptized by blood, sweat and great devotion; that is, the path of friendship and struggling alliance with the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union. We regard this path -- as I previously said -- as a source of power for the Yemeni revolution and for the national Arab and international liberation movement in order to confront the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies.

Once again, Dear Friend Leonid Brezhnev, let me salute the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, peoples and countries. I am confident that these relations will further strengthen and develop by the unity of principles and goals which brings us together under socialist, educational, national and proletarian ideas.

CONTINUED ISRAELI ADVANCE IN BEIRUT NOTED

LD161704 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 16 TASS -- The Israeli invaders, having flagrantly violated the earlier reached accords, have invaded west Beirut and continue seizing the key facilities of the Lebanese capital. As is reported, the Israelis reached Mamra Street, the main trading and business street of the city. The aggressors committed to action a large amount of combat equipment which they have additionally airlifted and brought from the sea. West Beirut was invaded with the use of tanks, self-propelled guns and other hardware. A large number of civilians lost their lives during Tel Aviv's new aggressive action and many houses were destroyed.

The Palestinian resistance movement is known to have gone to an agreement to evacuate from west Beirut for the sake of saving the residents of that part of the city from destruction. But the agreement has been perfidiously violated, and Israel is again destroying the civilian population.

Tel Aviv availed itself of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil as a pretext to implement its long-standing plan. This is virtually recognized by all Western observers, including U.S. ones as well.

Meanwhile, Washington's official stand boiled down to an attempt to belittle the scope of the new aggressive action staged by the Israelis. Statements are being made that those actions are allegedly of a limited character and constitute only a precautionary measure. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserted that Israel's invasion of west Beirut is of no special importance. According to him, this is only a re-occupation of former positions a short way off from the place where the Israelis have been all the time. In other words, Washington this time as well tried to justify the perfidious aggression by Tel Aviv which, like before, coordinates its actions with the U.S. administration.

Moreover, in a statement made by the White House in this connection a thought is being suggested that nothing special has occurred. The White House states that the central government of Lebanon continues to function and contacts with that government are being maintained. The United States has ostensibly assured that it has common goals with the Lebanese Government -- to ensure internal unity of the country and a withdrawal of all foreign troops. That statement can be viewed as the height of hypocrisy and political cynicism. It would have been of interest to see the Americans' reaction if Tel Aviv were occupied and found itself in the present position of Beirut and how in that case the Israeli authorities would have functioned. The U.S. administration in a more clear form than previously has now put forward conditions which, according to it, should be satisfied before the question of an end to the Israeli aggression and a withdrawal of the invaders' troops is solved. It is being emphasised that conditions should be created to guarantee that Lebanon will never serve as a springboard for delivering strikes at Israel. This is obviously an attempt to deprive the Palestinians, who champion their national interests, of any rights in Lebanese territory as well as of political and other support on the part of that country and other Arab states which confront the Israeli aggression and press for the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine.

The invasion of west Beirut by the Israeli military shows the true value of U.S. promises and guarantees. If guarantees are given at all they are given only to the Israeli aggressors, the guarantees of their impunity and a possibility for Israel to practise lawlessness and arbitrariness.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has strongly condemned Tel Aviv's new aggressive actions. He has stated that Washington bears responsibility for the Israeli invasion. The USA through the mediation of its emissary Philip Habib guaranteed that it would not allow an introduction of Israeli troops to west Beirut. At present those troops have really entered that part of the Lebanese capital without any grounds for that whatsoever.

Beirut Radio points out that the fighting-men of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon in a number of areas are putting up stout resistance to the invaders. However, their actions are complicated by the fact that they have at their disposal only light small arms by means of which they fight against the aggressors who are armed with tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other up-to-date U.S. weapons.

It is reported that the aggressor's gunboats are bombarding the Lebanese capital from the sea. Several shells hit the building of the French Embassy. An amphibious force was landed in the coastal area of Al-Manarah. Two big military transportation planes have brought additional reinforcements to the Israeli-controlled international airport of Beirut.

The invaders' artillery shelled a number of densely populated blocks of Beirut. Smoke of the fires that blazed out as a result of the use of phosphorous shells are belching out over the destroyed houses. Israeli aircraft make provocative flyovers of the city.

The fighting-men of the national patriotic forces are putting up fierce resistance to the aggressor's superior forces. In some sectors the Israelis, having sustained losses in manpower and materiel, had to stop their attack. According to existing data, the invaders have lost six tanks.

LEBANESE PREMIER BLAMES U.S. FOR ISRAELI ACTION

LD161554 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 16, TASS -- Lebanon's Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has placed on the United States responsibility for the Israeli offensive on west Beirut. According to Beirut Radio, Shafiq al-Wazzan stated this today when receiving American Envoy Morris Draper.

The prime minister said that Israel took advantage of the mourning in Lebanon in connection with the death of President Bashir al-Jumayyil to capture the western part of the Lebanese capital. How can one listen to the words by the U.S. President who calls on Arab countries to back his 'peace' plan while he allows Israel to commit outrages in Beirut, Shafiq al-Wazzan said.

SHULTZ VIEW ON LEBANON SITUATION REJECTED

PM161523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 3

[From B. Stolpovskiy "International Review": "Washington's double game"]

[Text] "What new plans are Washington and Tel Aviv nurturing in Lebanon now, after the departure of the Palestinian detachments from west Beirut?" [signed] Yu. Ivanov, teacher, Kalmanskiy Rayon, Altay Oblast.

[B. Stolpovskiy answer] If you listen to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, it appears that thanks to U.S. efforts, peace and tranquillity have won the day in Lebanon. In any event, that is how he depicted the situation when he addressed a congressional foreign affairs committee.

People in the United States are clearly in a hurry to close the book on the grave crimes which the Israeli aggressors have committed and are still committing in long-suffering Lebanon with Washington's direct support and participation. The leaders of American foreign policy pass themselves off as peacemakers at a time when the murder of tens of thousands of civilians -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- is on their conscience, as well as the destruction of dozens of cities and settlements and of Beirut. The aggression is carried out with their money and their planes, tanks, artillery and bombs brought death to Lebanese soil.

And how does the United States next intend to gratify Lebanon? G. Shultz spoke of this at a session of the aforementioned congressional committee. The United States, you see, is now transferring all its attention to...the "revival and activation of the Camp David peace process." Peace -- that's a good one! This "peace" process was what led to Lebanon's tragedy, to the huge human losses and destruction. After all, it means nothing less than encouraging Israel and satisfying the predatory appetites of the Israeli Zionists and American imperialists at the Arabs' expense.

Details of the planned new stage in this "process" are contained in the U.S. President's speech in which he proclaimed the "new initiative" allegedly designed to help establish a "viable peace between the Arabs and Israel." In G. Schultz's version it looks like this: "We do not support...the creation of a Palestinian state. We will not support the 'self-determination' formula. We favor the freezing of existing Israeli settlements on the occupied territories."

It is hardly surprising that Washington reacted very coolly to the proposals adopted last week by a conference of Arab countries' heads of state and government in the Moroccan city of Fes: You see, they "diverge from President Reagan's Near East initiative." And how! The Arab countries demonstrated their united stance, demanding Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the elimination of settlements created by Israel since 1967 and reaffirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the implementation of their indisputable, inalienable rights under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole, legitimate representative. The United States does not agree with this, but in effect has once again supported Israel's aggressive aspirations, which are fraught with the danger of bloody new crimes.

U.S. PLAN, FES SUMMIT ACTIONS APPRAISED

LD161836 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Washington, using the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a lever of pressure, has lately sharply intensified efforts aimed at imposing a certain "settlement" upon the Arabs within the framework of the separate Camp David agreements.

It is not fortuitous that the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Middle East appeared at a time when the Israeli invaders, relying on the unlimited support from the patrons across the ocean, continued to commit outrages on Lebanese soil and continuously broadened the scope of the barbarous aggression. The plan, as is known, passes over in silence or ignores a number of key problems of a Middle East settlement. First of all this concerns the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own, as is provided for by the U.N. resolution dated 1947.

The decisions of the recently concluded Arab summit conference in Fes reflected the Arab leaders' profound concern and indignation over the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East and over the tragic consequences of the Israeli criminal aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. To counterbalance the U.S. plan, the participants in the Fes conference worked out a realistic programme for a Middle East (?settlement), taking into account the vital interests of the Arabs, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Even U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had to admit that the key elements of the Arab plan are at variance with Reagan's initiative.

It is no wonder that the U.S. plan has found support on the part of Cairo -- a direct participant in the Camp David deal. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of foreign affairs of the ARE, has described it as an "important **and** constructive contribution" to a Middle East settlement. But appraisals, close to tne Egyptian [word indistinct] of the plan on the part of some other Arab leaders who had earlier rejected the Camp David accords have aroused concern in Arab circles.

Washington is now trying in every way to draw new participants, Jordan, in the first place, into the Camp David orbit. However, the development of events in the Middle East has shown what tragic consequences for the Arabs, in Lebanon, in particular, the Camp David deal has led to. It also indicates that any Arab country's accession to the separate deal will result in a new tragedy which by its scope would be up to the Lebanese one. The lessons of the Lebanese tragedy indicate that anyone trying to support the Reagan administration's plans in the Middle East only helps the Israeli expansionists and puts into jeopardy the fate of one's own country.

PRAVDA ON SHULTZ MIDEAST POLICY SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 September on page 5 carries a report on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' address to the United Jewish Appeal organization in New York on 1 September. This report has been compared with the TASS report published in the 14 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 4-5 under the subhead "U.S., Arab Positions Divergent" and the following variations have been noted:

Page H 4, first paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ... in the region.

In enumerating what .... (omitting passage and picking up first line of paragraph two)

Third paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...unambiguously mentioned the "assurance of Israel's Strength and security within defensible borders," i.e. those corresponding .... (altering quotation marks)

Page H 5, paragraph one, line five, PRAVDA reads: ... Shultz recalled that "The President clearly and unequivocally stated that we will not support the formation of an independent Palestinian state." Instead, Palestinians are .... (supplying quotation marks and rewording)

PRAVDA version omits final paragraph.

SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSPORT TIES DISCUSSED

NC151434 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] As it does every year, the Soviet Union will participate in Tehran's international industrial fair that is to open on 20 September. About 20 big Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations will participate in this fair. One of them is the Soyuz transit organization that will acquaint visitors to the Tehran industrial fair with Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of transportation in detail. A large colored map in the section of the Soviet pavillion, allocated to this organization, shows the transportation of Iranian goods by rail, sea, rivers and by road transport from Soviet territory. The transit of goods from Soviet territory, especially as far as Iran's trade with European countries is concerned, has always been the most suitable and most economic method of transportation for Iranian goods.

After the victory of the 11 February revolution -- which the United States and its allies tried to stifle by imposing a blockade during the first years of the emergence of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- in particular the importance of the railroads for transport of goods increased. The U.S. imperialists stationed dozens of warships in the Persian Gulf, hoping to completely cut off Iran from the outside world thus forcing it to surrender to the aggressors. According to Washington's plans, the Iran-Iraq war -- fomented by the United States and going on now for 2 years -- should help achieve this end. But the plans hatched by the enemies of the Iranian people were not fulfilled. The Soviet Union, Iran's northern neighbor, hastened to your country's help and allowed Iranian goods to be conveyed via Soviet territory. Agreements signed between our two countries on the transit of goods has played an important role in the unimpeded supply of essential goods to Iran. In the first year after signing these agreements, the volume of goods transported by rail via Jolfa, by sea via the Anzali and Nowshahr ports and by road has doubled. The section allocated to Soyuz transit in the Soviet pavillion at the international Tehran trade fair acquaints visitors in detail with the system by which Iranian goods are transported via Soviet territory helped foil plans drawn up by the imperialists to impose an economic blockade on Iran. The success of transiting goods stems from the use of powerful modern techniques. Visitors to the Soviet pavillion at the international Tehran fair will see samples of the Soyuz transit organiztion and will also see models of seagoing ships, various riverboats and other vessels that carry goods for Iran. The construction of the electrified Tabriz-Jolfa railway -- the first electrified railway of the Islamic Republic of Iran that was constructed with Soviet assistance -- has also helped expand transit. Our country has also helped Iran in equipping ports and transfer centers with modern equipment. The numerous color films to be shown at the Soviet pavillion will complete the picture on the various activities of the Soyuz transit organization.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in transit is increasing and strengthening. During the recent annual meeting of the permanent Soviet-Iranian committee on transportation, held in Moscow in August, several definite steps to insure cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in the transit of goods were considered.

Soyuz transit organization, a participant in the international Tehran fair that is to open on 20 September, invites visitors to see the products and samples displayed by this organization which speak of the organization's fruitful activities.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN LEADER

LD161436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in which, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the whole Soviet people, he conveyed to the Central Committee of the MPLA and the friendly people of Angola sincere congratulations on National Hero Day, the 60th anniversary of the birth of Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Agostinho Neto devoted the whole of his life to the struggle for the freedom and independence of his homeland, the liberation of all oppressed peoples of Africa from the colonial yoke and the building of a new, just society on Angolan soil, the cable notes.

An outstanding political and public leader of Africa and great friend of the Soviet Union, Agostinho Neto was well-known in our country and enjoyed the profound respect of Soviet people.

Despite the complex situation and the difficulties caused by the incessant aggression against Angola from the racist South African regime, which is benefiting from the support of international imperialism headed by the United States, the Angolan people, led by the MPLA, are today waging a courageous struggle to strengthen their independence and are working selflessly to implement the behests of Agostinho Neto.

In marking the jubilee of Antonio Agostinho Neto, that outstanding son of Angola, together with our friends, Comrade Brezhnev's telegram says, we should like once again to express the unswerving solidarity of the Soviet people and the CPSU with the Angolan people and their vanguard, the MPLA, and to wish them victory in the hard struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and future success on their chosen path.

TASS CITES ANGOLA'S JORGE AFP INTERVIEW

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 16 TASS -- Washington and Pretoria actually appear as a single whole on the issue of Namibian settlement. A statement to this effect was made in a FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY interview by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. The apartheid state, he said, serves as the most active supporter of the policy of the imperialist circles, above all of the USA in southern Africa.

The strengthening alliance between the USA and the Republic of South Africa is clearly seen from the course of the talks on Namibia. It is precisely through the fault of the American side, which is unlawfully trying to link a Namibian settlement with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, the minister stressed, that these talks have so far failed to produce concrete results. Paulo Jorge has also criticised the position of the other Western powers -- members of the "contact group" on Namibia, which are for some unknown reason "concerned" about the presence of a Cuban contingent in Angola more than about the unlawful occupation of a part of that independent country's territory by the South African military. In so doing, he noted, they are trying to shift their responsibility for the frustration and protraction of talks onto the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Angola, the foreign minister stressed, will never yield to any pressure. Its sovereign government has rejected and will further reject any unlawful terms. In a situation of incessant aggression by the racists of the South African Republic against our country, Paulo Jorge said, the People's Republic of Angola cannot accept the proposal of the "contact group" led by the USA on a so-called "simultaneous and stage-by-state withdrawal" of the troops of the Republic of South Africa and of the Cuban internationalists.

BREZHNEV GREETS NOVOROSSIYSK ON ANNIVERSARY

LD161944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to inhabitants of Novorossiysk on the 39th anniversary of the town's liberation from the fascist occupiers. The greetings read:

Dear people of Novorossiysk, I congratulate you cordially and with all my heart on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of your city from the fascist invaders.

More than once in its history Novorossiysk has been fated to find itself in the thick of heated and hard battles. Its great valor and grand revolutionary deeds have earned nationwide acclaim. The years go by but the heroes of the battles on Novorossiysk soil are alive in people's memories and will continue to live on. It is to them that the memorial complex which you are opening today is dedicated. This embodies the inviolable link between the generations, the fighters for the great cause of communism, and glorifies all those who in the fiery days of the revolution and the terrible years of the Great Fatherland War defended our people's right to freedom, independence and a happy life.

This monument is especially dear to me, a veteran of the last war and of the Malaya Zemlya campaign. I knew wartime Novorossiysk, covered with wounds and smoking with fires. Your town was not broken by the enemy but joined battle. Alongside the soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with them, the townspeople forged victory. They also poured into the partisan detachments which courageously operated in the rear.

For almost 4 whole decades now, peaceful skies have reigned over Novorossiysk as they have over our entire country. The party and Soviet state is doing everything to ensure that Soviet people may continue peacefully and confidently to engage in peaceful labor.

I wish you, townspeople of the Hero City, good health, happiness and new successes in fulfilling the magnificent plans of communist construction.

Comrade Brezhnev's letter of greetings to the working people of Novorossiysk was read out by Comrade Vorotnikov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom, at a meeting held to mark the triumphant opening of thememorial complex to the heroes of the battle for Novorossiysk during the years of the Civil and Great Fatherland Wars.

PRAVDA ON TASKS OF PARTY STUDIES IN 1982-83

PM031525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Mastering the Leninist Science of Communist Creation: Regarding the Start of the New Academic Year Within the Party Studies System" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Our country is confidently following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are persistently struggling to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the socialist pledges in honor of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The strength of socialism lies in the masses' consciousness. Historical experience cogently shows that all the major social transformations in our country have been possible because Communists have always persistently mastered revolutionary theory, have been unswervingly guided by it in their practical activity and have armed the millions of working people with a conviction of the rightness of the communist ideals, mobilizing them to build the new society.

"The great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, Lenin's thought, the profundity and farsightedness of Lenin's analysis of social development, Lenin's method and his style of work," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "have been, are and will always be for all continuers of his great cause an unfading beacon, a reliable reference point and a wise counselor in understanding contemporary life and in resolving the problems confronting fighters for socialism and builders of socialism and communism in our era." Constant concern for Communists' ideological tempering is a most important tradition of our party and an immutable law of its activity. It is the duty and regulation responsibility of every member of the CPSU to study revolutionary theory and master the Leninist science of winning.

Last academic year the party studies system was substantially restructured on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress' guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. Party organizations worked purposefully to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Studies in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," and resolutely steered matters toward improving the quality of studies. Their attention centered on questions of the ideological and theoretical and methodological standard of studies, strengthening their link with life, improving work with propagandists and developing students' social activeness.

The new structure of party studies made it possible to take fuller account of students' general educational and cultural level, professional and social activity and interests. A timely and effective measure was the creation within the party studies system of schools of young communists, of scientific communism and of the ideological aktiv. Around 17 million people, mostly Communists, studied within the Marxist-Leninist education system.

Party committees, propagandists and seminar leaders sought persistently to really ensure the profound, integrated study by students of the component parts of Marxist-Leninist theory, party history and CPSU documents. The study of the ideological legacy of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin as well as the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders expanded considerably. The content of party studies was enriched with topical problems of CPSU theory and policy. Millions of Communists studied courses on developed socialism, economic policy, socialist democracy, communist morality, Lenin's nationalities policy, the international communist movement, party building, ideological education work and questions of the ideological struggle in the world arena.

The study of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the 17th trade union congress and the 19th All-Union Komosomol Congress helped to strengthen the link between theoretical studies and the practical work of party organizations and labor collectives and to increase Communists' personal responsibility for implementing the tasks set by the party.

Last academic year saw a considerable increase in the number of Communists independently studying Marxist-Leninist theory. Experience of the work of theoretical and methodological seminars in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Novosibirsk shows that the study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and of topical theoretical problems on the basis of individual plans, combined with collective discussion of these questions, has a marked influence on the growth of the intelligentsia's political culture and creative activeness.

Improvement in the qualitative composition of propagandists made a substantial contribution to raising the ideological and theoretical standards and fruitfulness of studies, for 93 percent of propagandists now have higher education. Many party, Soviet and economic leaders are propagandists. In the party organizations of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Khabarovsk Kray and Perm, Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk and a number of other oblasts many party committee secretaries and bureau members lead schools and seminars.

this not only has a positive impact on the standard and practical thrust of classes, but actively helps to strengthenen leaders' links with the working people. Systematic propaganda work is an important means of living contact with people and of studying public opinion, the real situation and the state of educational work.

Active methods of political studies -- practical tasks, the discussion of essays and debates -- are being consistently introduced in all forms of party studies.

At the same time not all party committees succeeded in overcoming formalism and the isolation of the study of theory from life. Substantial painstaking work to further improve party studies and increase their quality and fruitfulness lies ahead.

The 1982-83 academic year in the Marxist-Leninist education system is an organic continuation of the preceding year. Party organizations and propagandists must focus Communists' attention on profound and creative study of the party's theory, history and policy. Party studies must be entirely in line with the spirit of the time and with the new tasks of communist building and of the CPSU's political, ideological and organizational activity. Our country is approaching the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Party studies in the jubilee year will promote the successful implementation of the 26th party congress decisions and the consolidation of the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship.

The new academic year in the system of party and Komsomol studies and working people's economic education will begin with studies on the theme: "INVIOLABLE UNION OF FREE REPUBLICS." The purpose of the studies is to cogently reveal the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the sources of its vitality, to show the USSR as a harmonious family of equal republics jointly building communism and to show the Soviet people's inviolable cohesion around the Communist Party.

It is important to help consolidate and develop students' internationalist consciousness and instill a sense of pride in our socialist motherland, lofty culture in inter-nation contact and implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism and to expose bourgeois falsifications of the theory and practice of the solution of the nationalities issue in our country. It is the militant task of every propagandist to mobilize students' efforts for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and unconditional fulfillment of the 1982 plans and socialist pledges.

The fulfillment of the Food Program will be of historic significance for the country's socioeconomic development and for increasing the people's well-being. This is a truly nationwide concern. The party studies system provides for extensive study of the documents and materials of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Above all it is necessary to profoundly grasp the basic propositions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. This is the main thing for understanding the program nature of the decisions that have been adopted. The report expresses the essence of the party's agrarian policy for the eighties, provides a scientific substantiation of it and determines the fundamental avenues of practical activity.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum documents, which substantially enriched the theory and practice of communist building, further developed the teaching on developed socialism, Marxist-Leninist agrarian theory and party policy. Study of them will help Communists gain a profound understanding of how economic laws can and must be used to resolve the specific tasks facing the country at the present stage of communist building.

Study of the Food Program by Communists, especially those employed in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex, must help to improve the standard of party political and ideological education work in the countryside, organization and discipline and mobilize all efforts and potential for the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum's guidelines. This will be a specific manifestation of the effectiveness of party studies.

All ideological education work and classes within the party studies system must take into account the sharpening of the international situation and the political and ideological struggle in the world arena. To cover up its aggressive course full of militarism and chauvinism, the U.S. administration is making widespread use of ideological subversion and is trying to evoke mistrust of the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy and to justify the arms race imposed by imperialist circles. All this demands that propagandists increase the attention paid to exposing the aggressive policy and antipeople nature of imperialism and conduct aggressive and well-reasoned criticism of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which are an instrument of struggle against the USSR, the socialist community countries and the world communist movement and a means of fueling international tension.

The Soviet people have been living in peace and engaging in creative labor for 37 years. This has been achieved thanks to the tremendous efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are of great importance. They are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and preserving and consolidating peace. The study of foreign policy issues must help to increase Soviet people's political vigilance and to instill class consciousness, dedication to the ideals of communism and the readiness to defend socialism's gains. Special attention should be paid to the fact that honest, conscientious, wholehearted labor by Soviet people and the successful fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party are a most important condition for strengthening peace and our motherland's might and prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Working People's Economic Education and Training" sets the task of stepping up the attention paid to the study of the CPSU's economic theory and policy in all forms of party studies. Opportunities to study above all such courses as political economy, the CPSU's economic policy, the party's agrarian policy at the present stage and questions of economy and thrift and of improving the economic mechanism are expanding considerably in the new academic year.

All the study plans and programs have been reworked and published in mass editions for the new year. Their contents have been enlarged with the theoretical and political propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums, the 17th trade union congress, the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress and the celebrations in Tashkent and in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." All this will make it possible to study Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with party policy and with party organizations' specific work.

SCHOOLS OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS will study the CPSU rules, the basic principles of party building, party program documents and the USSR Food Program. The studies must instill activeness in production and in social life in the new recruits to the party ranks and help to inculcate ideological conviction and partymindedness.

STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM will continue their study of CPSU history, the components of Marxism-Leninism, party economic policy and Lenin's teaching on communist morality. New courses on the USSR Food Program and the fundamentals of scientific atheism are being introduced. In POLITICAL SCHOOLS Communists will study the biography of V.I. Lenin, the USSR Constitution, the USSR Food Program and questions of CPSU foreign and domestic policy.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM will continue to study problem-centered courses on the CPSU's historical experience, developed socialism, party economic policy, topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work, the socialist way of life, the world socialist system and the international communist, workers and national liberation movement. Courses on the CPSU's social and agrarian policy at the present stage are also being introduced.

Particular attention should be paid to the Marxist-Leninist studies of LEADING CADRES. Leaders who are Communists must set an example of profound and creative mastery of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and scientific methods of organizational and educational work among the masses. Every leader must constantly broaden his ideological horizons, persistently master the Leninist style of work and take a personal part in working people's political education.

SCHOOLS OF THE PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV will continue to study topical theoretical and political questions of the present stage of social development and Lenin's ideological legacy. Study of the USSR Food Program, ways of implementing it and questions of the management of the agroindustrial complex will occupy an important place. Active methods of conducting studies whereby lectures are delivered in schools of the party-economic aktiv and seminars on focal problems and scientific and practical conferences are held regularly, should increase the effectiveness of cadre training.

Every encouragement should be given to Communists' desire to STUDY INDEPENDENTLY REVOLUTIONARY THEORY and topical problems of our time on the basis of individual plans, and the work of THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SEMINARS must be improved in every possible way. It is important to ensure that the seminars deepen the students' philosophical and economic training, stimulate creative thought and promote faster scientific and technical and social progress and the upsurge of scientific and artistic creativity. Along with the topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory studied before, questions of the development of the agroindustrial complex, the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and working people's patriotic and international education are recommended for the next academic year.

The role of UNIVERSITIES OF MARXISM-LENINISM in the theoretical tuition of party cadres and the ideological aktiv and in training propagandists for the political and economic education system is being enhanced. Universities now have every opportunity to improve the quality of studies and overcome academicism and isolation from life. They must train theoretically and methodologically competent propagandists and skillfull educators. Party committees should recommend chiefly Communists for study at universities with a view to subsequently use them as propagandists and lecturers. In view of the requirements of rural party organizations, the training of political school seminar leaders via correspondence departments is being expanded.

Party studies have become a true Leninist university for millions. To improve their quality and fruitfulness is to seek consistently and persistently to ensure that knowledge is transformed into convictions and convictions into specific communist deeds. It is the propagandist's noble duty and lofty responsibility to mold in every student Communist ideological commitment, an active life stance and the ability to explain and uphold the party's ideas and policy. That is why it is important for each school, seminar and university everywhere to be real centers of living party thought and word. The course toward introducing active forms of studies and practical sociopolitical activity by students must be continued. Every Communist must be an ideologically committed party fighter. His weapon is the passionate Bolshevik word.

Party committees and propagandists must show daily concern for ensuring that every student has a profound knowledge of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and party policy and is an active agitation and political information worker. Where if not in the school or seminar does the Communist hone his ability to think politically, to argue in well-reasoned fashion, to uphold the communist ideals with conviction and conclusively and to set out his thoughts fluently, without using notes? The propagandists who deserve to be supported are those who organize lively debates in classes, teach the students to compare different viewpoints, to assess correctly the events and facts of actual reality and to draw the correct practical conclusions, stimulate their wish to join actively in political education work among the working people and teach the skills of that work.

Such studies help form in the students the sense of being masters of the country, great personal responsibility and unity of word and deed in production, social life and daily life. Unfortunately students sometimes violate the norms of party life and labor discipline, have an unconscientious attitude toward matters and display indifference and conceit.

The preparation of essays promotes creative study of theory, the development of the ability to work independently with political literature and the strengthening of studies' link with life. To stimulate this form it has been deemed advisable to hold an all-union competition for essays by students in the party studies system in 1982-1983.

The basic content of KOMSOMOL POLITICAL STUDIES in the coming year will be study of the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress, the heroic history of the CPSU and the Lenin Komsomol, topical problems of developed socialism, questions of communist morality and the USSR Food Program. "The Komsomol," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "must organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a way that it merges organically with Komsomol members' practical deeds and their lives." It is the duty of propagandists to convey to young people the older generation's conviction of the rightness of Marxism-Leninism, a conviction tried and tested over the decades, and to mold in young men and women class consciousness, collectivism, the qualities of Soviet patriots and internationalists, diligence, high political and moral standards and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and deviations from our social norms.

In view of nonparty people's growing interest in the study of Marxism-Leninism and topical questions of CPSU policy, MASS FORMS OF PARTY PROPAGANDA must be developed in every possible way and the quality of the work of people's universities, lecture halls and sociopolitical readings must be improved. It is important for these forms of studies to actively influence the broadening of people's political horizons and the growth of their ideological level and professional skill.

THE MAIN FIGURE IN THE PARTY STUDIES SYSTEM IS THE PROPAGANDIST. The increase in the attention paid by the party to Communists' Marxist-Leninist education and the tasks of further improving party studies demand that party organizations and houses and rooms of political enlightenment take additional measures to step up work with propaganda cadres and eliminate the existing shortcomings. The priority task is to improve the selection of Communists for propaganda work. Party organizations have sufficient potential today to promote well trained, erudite people who enjoy prestige among their comrades in this work. The party entrusts the party propagandist with the main thing -- shaping the scientific world outlook and political standards of Communists, Komsomol members and all the working people. Party organizations' militancy and the strength of their political influence depend to a large extent on the quality of this work. The work can be carried out [only] by convinced, politically vigilant people who are boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism and possess the qualities of a political fighter and ideological mentor.

Today it is no longer enough merely to regularly hold seminars and courses for propagandists. The quality and the scientific and methodological standards of this work must be substantially improved and the entire arsenal of organizational and methodological means must be mobilized to improve propagandists' skill. There must be a resolute turn toward training propagandists in the practical skills of the Leninist art of political propaganda and the ability to convince students, to conduct polemics skillfully, to consider and shape public opinion and to link the study of theory organizally with labor collectives' production and social activity.

The importance of the regular priority briefing of propaganda cadres and of maintaining their constant readiness to counter bourgeois propaganda in a well-reasoned fashion with our party viewpoint, to comment on events that are taking place and to rebut false rumors has now increased more than ever. It must become the rule for party committees to hold regular meetings with propagandists to provide timely answers to the questions that arise for them and to brief them on the work of local party organizations and Soviet and economic organs.

Two-week courses for propagandists are now being held. It is important to enrich their content with study of theoretical and political questions and not to confine the courses to the delivery of lectures but to make maximum use of active forms of study, paying special attention to training propagandists in methods of counterpropaganda, and to provide them with detailed information on topical problems of CPSU domestic and foreign policy.

PROPAGANDISTS' DAY has become a firm part of the tradition of our party's ideological life. It is a red-letter day for a very large detachment of the ideological aktiv and a survey of readiness for the start of the academic year. On propagandists' day -- 25 SEPTEMBER 1982 -- a large group of the party's political fighters will for the first time be awarded Lenin diplomas and plaques instituted by the CPSU Central Committee. This is a lofty recognition of the services of Communists who have for many years been working fruitfully to propagandize Marxism-Leninism and CPSU policy. Party organizations must display constant attention toward propagandists, create the necessary conditions for their creative work and prompt them to fulfill their honorable party mission with even greater energy and responsibility.

To help propagandists and students, central theoretical and sociopolitical journals will continue to publish series of articles and advice columns and there will be systematic radio and television programs. The journals POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE and PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN will regularly give wide coverage to experience of party studies and of party committees' leadership of it and publish methodological recommendations on the courses under study. It is important to ensure that the republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon press, taking propagandists' demands into account, equips them with material on the activity of local party organizations and gives wider coverage to experience of party studies.

Party organizations must improve the leadership of Communists' Marxist-Leninist studies, systematically analyze the content and fruitfulness of political studies, examine questions of Marxist-Lininist education at party meetings and party committee sessions and hear reports from propagandists on their work and reports from Communists on the improvement of their iedological and theoretical standards.

The upcoming academic year makes high demands on propagandists and all party organizations. Their task is to seek persistently to ensure that party policy merges with the masses' creativity and that party enlightenment, in V.I. Lenin's words, teaches people "to act as communism really requires." This is the chief manifestation of the effectiveness of party studies and the guarantee of the successful implementation of the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN ARTISTS CONGRESS

LD161512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] A congress of Georgian artists has opened in Tbilisi. It is discussing the results of the creative activities of the masters of the visual arts over the past 5 years and future plans. A report was presented by Chairman of the Board of the Georgian Artists' Union (Amashukeli). Taking part in the work of the congress is Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA ON RAILROAD HANDLING OF FOODSTUFFS

PM091509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by N. Konarev, USSR first deputy minister of railways: "The Transport System. How To Increase Its Throughput Capacity"]

[Text] Railroad transport has an important part to play in solving the tasks set for the national economy by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The uninterrupted and safe transportation of agricultural products from field to depot, elevator and processing enterprise and directly to the consumer is a decisive condition of the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

Every year the country's railroads carry more than 200 million tons of agricultural freight. Two-thirds of it is grain. It is the duty of railroad workers to mobilize all reserves to ensure full and prompt satisfaction of the transport needs of the agroindustrial complex.

This was discussed at a recent session of the Ministry of Railways Collegium. It heavily criticized railroad collectives to blame for shortcomings in the delivery of foodstuffs. The most important task facing transport workers today, the collegium session noted, is to ensure prompt shipment of the harvest. Railroad administrations and traffic controllers have received precise instructions on ensuring the priority and full shipment of agricultural freight. The requisite reserve of grain freighters and closed refrigerator cars has been established in areas of mass shipment of grain, vegetables and fruit, and this reserve will move from place to place depending on where the harvest work is in progress. In order to accelerate the delivery of agricultural products higher speeds have been laid down for trains made up of covered grain cars and refrigerator cars carrying vegetables and fruit and also meat and dairy products.

In conjunction with Bulgarian transport workers, accelerated shipments of fruit and vegetables are currently being conveyed from Bulgaria via the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry, by special circular routes which preclude the need for transshipment and cut delivery time by 2-3 days. In the August-October period freightcars loaded with vegetables and fruit will be coupled to passenger trains on routes where sections of track are not being fully exploited.

Major measures connected with harvest delivery preparations have been carried out in all railroad industry sectors. Many thousands of working people working at centers engaged in the comprehensive preparation of freightcars are eager to ensure that the harvest is safeguarded better.

Total safety for freight on food routes can be achieved by enhancing responsibility for the people's property, by making better use of existing technical facilities and through greater rolling stock specialization. This is what the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum directed railroad workers and their machine building colleagues to do. It is no accident that the Food Program states: "...Measures are to be implemented to improve the servicing of agroindustrial complex sectors and improve the structure of the freightcar pool used for shipping agricultural freight and foodstuffs."

There is no need to demonstrate the advantages of the transportation of perishable freight by special rolling stock. It is clear, for example, that if melons were shipped from Central Asia to the center in containers and refrigerator cars, and not in conventional closed freightcars in bulk, losses of this delicate product would be minimized. But it will take 10 years to increase the refrigerator car pool by 29,000-30,000 units, as planned by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Do we have to put up with losses of agricultural products during shipment until then? No. We must always be looking for ways of increasing the efficiency of the existing refrigerator rolling stock.

Above all, it is necessary to accelerate the turnround of refrigerator cars right now. And there are substantial reserves for this purpose. The chief one is the reduction of idle time during loading and unloading.

Because of serious omissions in the organization of loading and unloading operations and the inadequate capacities of loading areas at enterprises, refrigerator trains stand idle for weeks in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Baku and in some sea and river ports. This obliterates the rolling stock turnaround savings achieved by running traffic in blocks and speeding up trains. Indeed, how can you increase through shipments of agricultural products and accelerate handling operations when there is only room for one or, in rare cases, two freightcars in loading and unloading areas at most trade enterprises and cold stores. It is time people realized that the problem of reducing freightcar turnaround time must be solved on a comprehensive basis -- not only by speeding up trains but also by radically improving the utilization by every sender and receiver of freight of refrigerator rolling stock, which is in acutely short supply.

The state has allocated vast funds for the implementation of the food program. And we hope that local economic, party and soviet organs will not make unwise economies in equipping transport facilities. The availability of loading and unloading areas capable of fully and promptly meeting the requirements of senders and receivers of agricultural freight is one condition of preserving the country's food resources. In this connection it can confidently be said that the safekeeping of agricultural products during the transport process and their rapid delivery to the consumer can be assisted on a substantial scale by deputies' groups and offices, people's control workers, "Komsomol spotlight" activists, journalists and worker and rural correspondents who were recently called upon by people's deputies in IZVESTIYA to launch an all-union campaign under the banner "Preserve Everything Grown!"

In the long term, it is necessary to precisely determine a strategic line on creating independent refrigerator cars using liquid nitrogen, oxygen and nitrogen mixture or other modern refrigeration systems. The possibility of using ice for refrigerating perishable products must not be neglected either.

A highly promising trend is the use of insulated freightcars [vagony-termosy] to carry this kind of freight. They require no attention en route, they are faster and they are comparatively cheap to operate. Shipments of agricultural freight cannot wait for new freightcars to be constructed. Some types of fruit and vegetables -- potatoes, tomatoes, apples and melon crops -- can be carried in conventional closed freightcars provided that transportation conditions are strictly observed and all transport operations are carried out quickly.

The extensive development of container and packaged shipments has an important part to play in transport services for the agroindustrial complex and in the solution of the Food Program. The use of containers and packages releases a large number of workers engaged in the heavy manual labor of loading and unloading and warehousing, reduces rolling stock idle time during freight operations and makes the freight safer.

If all these reserves are exploited, transport communications between countryside and city will become much more reliable.

As for the railroad workers themselves, they are working hard to implement on time the measures outlined for the fulfillment of the Food Program. From next year the planning of monthly freight shipments for the agroindustrial complex and a number of new transportation control tasks will be carried out by computers.

Railroad workers are also actively participating in the renewal of the rolling stock pool. The main element of this work is the acceleration of loading and unloading operations and the consequent reduction of labor expenditure. Together with machine builders the sector's specialists and scientists are elaborating optimal designs for self-unloading freightcars and tanks for transporting mineral fertilizers and lime, and other rolling stock. The task is to raise production of this new equipment to 6,000-7,000 units per year.

The freightcar material and technical repair base is also being strengthened.

By the end of the 5-year plan it is planned to modernize 34 freightcar depots. Rolling stock will be overhauled there by the progressive flow-line method.

To reduce losses of agricultural products, wooden panels on closed freightcars will be replaced by metal plates.

One of the railroad workers' paramount tasks, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, is to ensure a further increase in the carrying and throughput capacity of busy frieght routes and also to increase the capacities of railroad stations and terminuses. And it is being consistently solved. By extending the track at stations and in sections we are planning to considerably increase the possibility of using heavy and long trains. Thousands of kilometers of new lines are being constructed along with second tracks on busy freight routes. All this will help to satisfy more fully the transport requirements of the agroindustrial complex.

It must be remembered, however, that railroad transport is a very important linking component in the country's vast economic mechanism. And the successful and economical implementation of transport communications depends on how efficiently it interacts with all the national economic sectors. Therefore, improved shipment planning has great potential in terms of improving shipments of agricultural freight, including perishable items. When distributing resources and allocating freight customers to production and procurement areas, ministries barely consider the transport factor. The result is that actual delivery plans often envisage short hauls, crosshauls and repeat shipments of the same freight. Year in, year out the shipment plan envisages repeat shipments of as much as 15-17 million tons of grain. Last year alone repeat shipments of Soviet grain freight exceeded 15 million tons. Similarly, every year many hundreds of thousands of tons of grain are shipped to Moscow and, after grinding, around 600,000 tons of meal goes back to Kazakhstan, the Central Asian Republic and the Transcaucasus.

Take another example. Around 20 million tons of potatoes, vegetables, beets and fruit travels short distances, about 50 km, on the railroad. The abovementioned frieght is taken to the railroad, as a rule, by truck. And in many cases this freight is taken from its railroad destination by truck. The product suffers as a result of unnecessary transfer operations, the quality declines and it loses marketability.

To ensure optimal, flexible planning of railroad operations, efficient utilization of railroad lines and correct siting of freightcar pools in the network's regions, current and long-term plans must envisage not only the full range, volume and duration of shipments but also the precise destinations. There is also major potential here for accelerating freight deliveries and cutting transport expenditure.

The intensification of equipment provision in the sector and optimization of the process of shipping agricultural products and freight for the countryside will enable railroad workers to successfully perform the important part they have been allocated in the implementation of the Food Program.

RSFSR HARVESTING, FIELD WORK THROUGH 6 SEPTEMBER

PM161521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

["Field Work Diary" compiled by "experts" on the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Time Is Valuable in September"]

[Text] Fall is pressing the republic's arable farmers. Gathering the current harvest and preparations for the next harvest are both underway in the fields now. On many farms the combine harvesters are leaving the cornfields to be replaced by soil preparation and winter crop sowing complexes and units.

According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 6 September 52.4 million hectares of grain or 75 percent of the plan had been threshed in the RSFSR. The harvest has been successfully completed by the Don and Kuban farmers who have cultivated a good crop. The threshing of early cereals is about to end in the Central Chernozem Zone, the lower and central Volga regions, the Orenburg region and the Mordovian ASSR. Many farms there have managed to counter the rainy weather by good organization and coordination throughout the harvest flowline.

The pace of the harvesting and threshing of grain in the eastern areas -- the Urals and Siberia -- has increased sharply in the last 5 days. The threshing floors of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and grain reception enterprises are working hard. Over considerable areas cereals are being harvested in wet weather, which requires a further expenditure of time and resources on drying and processing the damp grain. Farmers are trying to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for grain sales to the state. The farms of Kaliningrad and Gorkiy Oblasts are successfully fulfilling their initial precept. Ivanovo Oblast has fulfilled the rye sale plan. Belgorod Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have finished laying in grain at the motherland's silos. Most rayons there conducted above-plan procurement. Over 1.5 million tons of grain have been dispatched to the state by Volgograd and Saratov Oblast farmers. Recently the Bashkir ASSR announced the sale of its 1 millionth ton of grain.

Harvesting is being finished by workers in Tambov Oblast's fields, who also pledged to sell the state a considerable quantity of grain above the set plan. Moscow, Bryansk, Tula and Kaluga Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR are coping successfully with grain procurements.

As ever, the decisive word in the harvest was left to machine operators. They have been setting examples of selfless labor in this difficult year. A.S. Zykov's harvest and transportation unit from the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kuybyshev Oblast's Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon milled over 52,000 quintals of grain against a pledge of 50,000 quintals with just four combine harvesters. V.K. Mironenko's unit in Bezenshukskiy Rayon achieved a high grain yield. The harvest work period has produced quite a few such examples.

New concerns are next in line. The republic's farms are preparing to harvest rice, millet and buckwheat. As in the past, farmers of Rostov oblast's Millerovskiy Rayon have achieved good results in millet cultivation. They are now milling 25-27 quintals per hectare. A good millet crop is also expected by farms in Saratov Oblast's Krasnokutskiy Rayon. Buckwheat harvesting time is approaching in the Altay and the Volga region.

Fall days are short and the republic's farmers are still faced with carrying out a large volume of field work. While completing the harvest it is necessary to sow winter crops promptly and with high quality, to do as much early fall plowing as possible and to continue to procure fodder.

Next year's harvest needs special concern. On many farms winter crops predetermine the grain and fodder balance. Thus kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking measures to conduct the fall sowing within the optimum agrotechnical schedule. The Urals, Western Siberia and the Bashkor and Tatar ASSRs have coped successfully with this task. Winter sowing is being conducted at a fast pace in Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk and Vologda Oblasts. At the same time, sowing units on many Non-Chernozem Zone fields are working intolerably slowly. The optimum deadline has passed in Pskov, Novgorod, Smolensk, Bryansk and Gorkiy Oblasts. Farms in Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and Korov Oblasts have been making poor use of the potential for increasing winter sowing productivity by means of the serial application of granulated phosphorous fertilizers, even though available resources make higher productivity entirely possible.

The task of agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and experts is to show concern for the swift and high-quality preparation of the soil and to finish the winter sowing in the days ahead.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM131235 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Labor in the Fall Fields!"]

[Text] The first days of September are past. In some parts they brought rain and cold winds, in others dry and hot weather. But the fall is the fall. It requires the acceleration of all field work.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 6 September 95.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops had been cut in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. This is 81 percent of the sown area. Some 86.4 million hectares have been threshed, which is 91 percent of the cut area.

The main thing now is to sharply increase the harvesting rate, prevent losses, harvest and store all that has been grown in the fields and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans and targets for the sale of grain and other products to the state. This is precisely what most farmers in Tataria have been doing. They have fulfilled their annual plans and have shipped 1.4 million tons of grain to the elevators. Harvest work in the autonomous republic is at an end. Success is assured as a result of competent and rapid movement of equipment and manpower and highly productive work by the 935 harvesting and transport complexes. Some 24-28 quintals of grain per hectare have been harvested in Tukayevskiy, Tetyushskiy, Buinskiy and Aktanyshskiy Rayons. A considerable quantity of wheat, rice, peas and buckwheat has been sent to the state. The shipment of grain to elevators and reception centers continues.

The high indicators achieved in the final stages of the harvest by working people in Tataria are an example to all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR. Harvest work is continuing throughout the republic -- from Kaliningrad to the Far East. Some 56.8 million hectares of grain have been cut in the RSFSR, over 81 percent of the sown area, and 52.4 million hectares have been threshed. One-fourth of the grain and pulse crops remain to be harvested in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Harvest work is nearly finished in Ryazan, Tula and Kaluga Oblasts and the Mordovian ASSR. But 34 percent of the sown area has been cut in Yaroslavl Oblast, 39 percent in Vologda Oblast, 41 percent in Novgorod Oblast and 47 percent in Kalinin Oblast. Time is getting short. The weather is capable of springing all kind of suprises.

Many farms in eastern parts have achieved a good harvesting rate, but in the final stage the rate must be stepped up. Four-fifths of the grain remains to be harvested in Chita Oblast and more than one-half in Irkutsk Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Kray. Farmers in the Altay and in Chelyabinsk and Kemerovo Oblasts still have to harvest one-third of the crops. Siberian grain is difficult this year. In many places it is stunted and thin on the ground, with late secondary tillering. This means that farm leaders and specialists must take steps to prevent any losses.

The harvest is at its height in Kazakhstan. Some 17.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut in the republic, which is 72 percent of the sown area. Some 13.7 million hectares have been threshed. Progressive harvesting and transportation techniques are being used everywhere and mass competition is underway for top labor productivity. Harvesting and transport complexes, threshing floors and elevators in Kustanay Oblast are working around the clock.

It is important for all farms to pay very close attention to accelerating the threshing of windrows, treating the grain at the threshing floor and ensuring uninterrupted deliveries to elevators. As has already been reported, a number of republics and oblasts have coped with the fulfillment of plans for the sale of grain to the state. In the week under review they have been joined by farms in the Chuvash and Mordovian ASSR's and Gorkiy and Ryazan Oblasts, which are continuing to ship pledge grain. But it must also be observed that there are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where a considerable amount of grain is lying on the threshing floors and shipment of it has been held up for no good reason.

It is the busy period on the corn plantations. The ripe ears are being harvested in Central Asia, the north Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. The first 301,000 hectares of corn have been harvested for grain. The yield is 71 quintals per hectare in Tashkent Oblast. Thousands of combines are moving out into the don fields where it is planned to harvest 1 million tons of grain from this crop. It is important everywhere not only to harvest all the corn sown for grain, but also to determine what additional areas can be used for this purpose.

More and more areas are embarking on the sunflower harvest. Farmers in the Kuban are threshing on average more than 21 quintals of seeds per hectare. To accelerate the work, preserve the harvest and improve the quality of the oil seeds, it is necessary to carry out desiccation measures. Unfortunately, this operation has been held up in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia and other places, which may lead to oil seed losses.

Some 688,000 hectares of fiber flax have been pulled. A number of Ukrainian oblasts have finished this job. At the same time, more than half the crop remains to be pulled on farms in the northwest and central regions of the RSFSR and two-thirds in the Volga-Vyatka region. Hemp harvesting must also be accelerated.

One after another farms in Central Asia and Azerbaijan are embarking on the cotton harvest. The daily harvest is already up to 47,000 tons in Uzbekistan and cotton-harvesting machines are joining in. Defoliation of the crops, which has not yet been carried out everywhere, can provide scope for the equipment.

The first few hundred thousands hectares of sugar beets have been harvested. Some 139 sugar refineries are processing the roots. Some 262,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted, which is 9 percent of the plantings; 276,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested, which is 21 percent of the crop. More than 6.8 million tons of vegetables have arrived at procurement centers, deliveries to cities and worker settlements must be accelerated.

Farmers are laying a foundation for next year's harvest. Some 15.8 million hectares of winter crops have been sown. Fall plowing has been carried out on 20.3 million hectares -- 18 percent of the plan. Plowing is extremely slow in Volgograd, Smolensk and Kursk oblasts.

Time is getting short. The farmers' shock labor is the guarantee of success in the fall fields.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD101658 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] To fulfill the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, the grain growers of Kustanayskaya Oblast have grown a good harvest despite the capricious weather. They are now doing their utmost to provide the country with as much grain as possible.

Reaping is nearing completion on the last areas. The flow of grain to the homeland's granaries is increasing with every passing day. Most of it is durum wheat.

This was stated yesterday at a meeting of the oblast party organization held in Kustanay. The meeting was attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, general directors of rayon agricultural production associations and managers of industrial enterprises, construction projects, transport and communications establishments, kolkhozes and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present. He stressed that it is a point of honor for the Communists and all the working people in the oblast to successfully implement the tasks set by Comrade Brezhnev at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, to make as big a contribution as possible to the implementation of the country's Food Program and to give a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In this connection it is especially important to overfulfill the high socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other agricultural poroduce to the state. Combine harvesters, trucks and procurement equipment must be kept in use round-the-clock throughout the harvesting and transportation system. The main thing now is to thresh the reaped grain more quickly. All loopholes through which losses can occur must be relentlessly closed. Maximum use must be made of all reserves for increasing the pace and quality of work. Every farm is called upon to reach the targets set, not only in the harvest and supply of grain to the country's granaries, but in the production and handover of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other produce, in stockpiling seeds, collecting straw and plowing winter fallow. All farms must make thorough preparations for livestock wintering.

Machine-operators, managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and party and administrative workers must (?be aware of all difficulties), understand the great responsbility which they bear for adhering to the optimum timetable and quality for carrying out each type of work in arable and livestock farming, and achieve the best possible results in socialist competition. This should be the aim of organizational, ideological and political work and the activities of the mass information and propaganda media and cultural institutions. It is important to popularize the achievements of frontrankers more widely and to disseminate valuable experience more speedily.

Comrade Kunayev gave an indication of unexploited preserves in industry, capital construction and other sectors of the oblast's economy. Shortcomings and omissions must be eliminated more actively, he stressed. Nobody should be allowed to lag behind in work. The growth in labor productivity and the quality of output, the rate of product marketing and the commissioning of new capacity should be speeded up. It is most important to pay attention to improving and increasing the output of consumer goods, to the cultural, medical, domestic, and retail services provided for the population, to the timely commissioning of housing, hospitals and children's establishments and to improving their work. discipline and organization in all areas of the national economy and complete mobilization of work forces and opportunities for the attainment of the targets which have been set are a guarantee of success in resolving the great tasks ahead.

During his visit to Kustanay Comrade Kunayev familiarized himself with construction work and development in the city. He talked to workers and specialists at the diesel engine works, which is under construction.

Further Details

LD121414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The harvest in the virgin-land oblasts of Kazkhstan has entered the final period. One million hectares of grain have been threshed in Kokchetav and North Kazakhstan Oblasts and 1.5 million hectares in farms of Turgay and Tselinograd Oblasts.

The progress of the harvest was at the center of attention at oblast party-economic aktiv meetings which have been held in the republic. Those who spoke talked about the scope of competition under the slogan "Preserve All That Has Been Cultivated." The meetings urged farmers, party and administrative organizations to achieve the quickest possible completion of the reaping and threshing of grain. The aktivs were addressed by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan CP.

ESTONIAN CP CHIEF ON DECENTRALIZING AGRICULTURE

PM141111 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 2 Sep 82 pp 2, 17

[Interview granted by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, to special correspondents Grant Gukasov and Aleksandr Yevseyev in Tallin; date unspecified]

[Text] This year the weather has painstakingly tripped up the Estonian farmer — the cold spring lasted until June. It was superseded by a dry summer, and then rain came down at harvest time. And all this demanded of him not just knowledge of his business, not just skill and traditional diligence, but a special upsurge of spirit and physical strength. Enthusiasm.

"And it cannot be otherwise," Karl Genrikhovich Vayno said, "as the party Central Committee May plenum decisions demand, as life itself demands. Ever since the Food Program's first steps Estonia has been struggling persistently to fulfill its targets...."

The interview began. [Question] It is known that Estonia is one of the "smallest" union republics: 0.2 percent of the country's territory and 0.6 percent of its population. And you might think that its contribution to the country's Food Program must correspond to those percentages. But in actual fact, as we have learned here, this is not so. Why, in this instance, "not so," Karl Genrickhovich?

[Answer] Because far from everything is determined by those two criteria of population and extent of territory. There are many other factors influencing the productivity of agricultural production. I could cite factors such as traditions, experience, knowledge, links with science and the amount of equipment available, not to mention the strong factor of nature, which has given us Estonians the opportunity to raise highly productive, pedigree livestock, obtain high-quality dairy products and produce fat bacon pork -- that is, to develop in directions which are simply not possible in many other parts of the country. Every one has its own function in the Food Program system and its own opportunity to contribute what it can to it. But you began with figures, and now allow me, too, to take advantage of them: If you correlate the amount of agricultural output we produced with the number of the republic's inhabitants, it will turn out that we annually produce almost 1 ton of milk, 160 kg of meat, 800 kg of potatoes and a similar quantity of grain for every inhabitant of Estonia. As you realize, a considerable proportion of our agricultural produce goes into the state's common fund.... We are naturally proud of all these indicators, but at the same time we realize that they should not be separated from the tremendous aid that the entire Soviet people give to little Estonia. For there lies behind these high figures the labor not only of Estonian peasants but of Rostov combine builders, the creators of Belorussian tractors, the truck builders of Tataria and the Tyumen oilmen who provide us with fuel. In short, the country's unified economic policy is reflected in these pleasing figures.

When we speak of Estonia's place in the country's Food Program, this involves further development of livestock raising -- which in turn demands accelerated growth of the production of feed grain and grassy fodder. And we will secure the entire growth by increasing yields per hectare -- it is no longer possible in practice to extend the republic's fields. We will increase the yield of both grain and fodder crops and, thanks to this, will raise the intensiveness of livestock raising in order to fulfill successfully the production plans for our chief products -- meat and milk. In this 5-year plan we are to ensure average annual production of 210,000-215,000 tons of meat and 1.2-1.3 million tons of milk. Only by relying on such considerable production volumes can we successfully fulfill our pledges to the state and provide the republic's population with foodstuffs as well.

[Question] Allow me now to put this question: Are there among the problems facing the republic's agroindustrial complex any which should be singled out especially?

[Answer] There are several such problems meriting special mention. Above all -- and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly emphasized this at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum -- agriculture's dependence on the weather must be mitigated. Unfortunately, we have not yet learned how to work equally well under any changes in the weather, although, as is known, we do not have weather that is equable, always good and helpful to the peasant. What path should we take here? Strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, using stable strains of agricultural crops, raising cadres' qualifications -- all this will make it possible to grow big harvests and gather them in at the optimum times. Of course, we also utilize the experience of the country's best farms, which are successfully resolving this problem. In short, as you see, the paths here are clear.

The second problem now facing us is that we must improve the management of the entire agro-industrial complex. Yes, a successful form of managing agriculture and the industrial and transport sectors serving it at rayon level has been found in recent years. We must now take the next step: CREATE AN EQUALLY EFFECTIVE FORM OF MANAGEMENT ALSO AT REPUBLIC LEVEL [capitals denote boldface as published]; and a form which would correspond to the one that is already operating in Estonia's rayons.... Sitting in the republic's capital, even a Solomon cannot decide for farm leaders when and how they should sow and when and how they should organize harvesting. And there is no point. It is unnatural for us today: Experienced specialist cadres have grown up who know their job and are armed with the latest scientific data. They know their land, their weather conditions and their material potential. And it is up to them to decide how to run the farm. Moreover, this process of adopting responsible decisions is plainly developing in the direction of the "lower link" -- I know several farms whose leaders no longer instruct their team leaders in what they must do and how, allowing them to decide all operational questions themselves, at their own discretion. Here is another example of such "decentralization": The republic has already abandoned the system of agents -- we believe that under conditions of well-organized modern agricultural production "special agents" have nothing to do. Everything, as the saying goes, must proceed of its own accord.... Of course, all this does not rule out at all the great preliminary organizational work of party and soviet organs, but the ultimate aim of all this important work is precisely to make everything proceed "of its own accord."

[Question] But what about laggard, unprofitable farms?

[Answer] There are no unprofitable farms in Estonia. All 300 kolkhozes and sovkhozes are profitable and profitmaking. Which, of course, does not mean to say that we do not have laggard farms either. These, in our view, are farms whose indicators are below average for the republic. This, incidentally, is our chief reserve for increasing agricultural production.

[Question] Why the chief reserve?

[Answer] Because today, given highly efficient management, when much has already been done to increase yields per hectare, milk yields and weight gains, and if we have not reached the "ceiling" we are at least gotten somewhere close to it, it is simpler and more efficient for us to raise "laggard" farms to a higher level than to raise progressive ones to a "still higher" level. Indeed, is it easy for livestock raisers to increase milk yields by 300-400 kg on a farm where the cows already give 4,000 kg a year each. A livestock unit where yields do not exceed 3,500 kg is another matter. There these 300-400 kg can be "picked up" far more quickly.

[Question] In that case allow me to put a "strange" question: Why do these very "laggard" farms exist in a republic where such great attention is devoted to agriculture? What is the reason for it?

[Answer] There are different reasons. They can include remoteness from the rayon center and, in this connection, considerable difficulties over securing cadres purely because of everyday inconveniences. In a number of cases the reason lies with the farm leader: He is reconciled to the existing situation, "accustomed" to low standards and does not see ways to make progress.... When an agroindustrial association was set up recently in Pyarnu, the association's council resolutely replaced several such "below-average" leaders, and things at once improved on the farms.

[Question] What does the first experience of the work of rayon agroindustrial associations show? We know that Estonia was one of the "pioneers" of the rayon agroindustrial association system.

[Answer] I would not say "first experience...." It is far from the "first," for the Vilyandiskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, which was the founder of the new system, has already celebrated its seventh birthday. A considerable length of service, as you see. Today all the republic's rayons have their own agroindustrial associations operating.... What should be singled out from the experience of our agroindustrial associations? A great deal: the organization of the bodies themselves, relations among the partners belonging to an association, and the importance as a lever of farms' social and economic development of centralized funds.... Under our conditions, given the acute shortage of cadres, people must be attracted to the countryside and induced to stay there. How? The rayon agroindustrial association has also helped us to find the answer to this question. I remember how some of our specialists took fright when the association that had just been set up in Vilyandi directed the efforts of all partners toward more quickly creating better working and living conditions for rural workers. Questions were asked in Tallinn: Why are funds being used not to expand production but rather to construct housing and kindergartens? We replied to our comrades: Because this is essential to the very production for which we are all campaigning so hard. For, if we do not get cadres to stay in the countryside today, who will work in the field and the livestock unit tomorrow? There can only be one way here. If you want to develop rural production, create good living and working conditions for people in the countryside. Incidentally, the production growth rates in Vilyandiskiy Rayon are the highest in the republic today, and a great opportunity exists there now for further expanding production.

[Question] How widely is the potential of private plots being utilized in the republic? Are there any reserves here?

[Answer] Of course there are...although even now the republic's private subsidiary plots are making a considerable contribution to supplementing food resources. Judge for yourselves: 13 percent of the cattle population (and 16 percent of the cows) is in the population's private use, as are 4 percent of all our hogs and almost the entire sheep population -- 95 percent! Private plots produce almost one-third of all the republic's potatoes and vegetables, 18 percent of the meat and 21 percent of the milk. That is the "weight" of our private plots.... I deliberately used the word "our" here, although at first glance it in no way goes with the word "private." But the significance and root of the whole matter lies in the fact that one should not be contrasted with the other; private plots work for everyone, for the entire people, for the whole republic and, as was rightly pointed out at the May plenum of the party's Central Committee, demand the very close attention of party and soviet leaders.

What is our problem here? What is holding up the development of this form of managing agriculture, which is very necessary to us all today? In recent years there has been an imperceptible and quite natural change in the very attitude of the countryside to private subsidiary plots. The rural worker has gotten used to machinery, highly productive equipment and the modern organization of his production.

And again, he has also gotten used to spending his free time differently -- he sits in front of the television set, plays chess with a neighbor or reads. Both sport and tourism are esteemed by Estonia's rural inhabitants. They commonly spend the evening in the theater, movie theater, club or cafe; our roads are good and distances short.... And, finally, wages are high in the countryside, higher than in the city. So that the money is there, too.... Who keeps a cow in the countryside today? It is mainly older people who are more likely to.

What, then, is to be done: How are private subsidiary plots to be developed in such a situation? Help those who want to run one! Create all the conditions so that the kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker will want to tackle one. And that is what we are doing. Today we can meet in full the population's entire demand for young birds and piglets. If you want to raise piglets, take them! Farms allocate to their members good hayfields and pastures and equipment for tilling plots and for procuring and transporting fodder. Certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun using their own resources to build premises for livestock in private use and to fit them out with modern equipment. The aim here is simple -- to make working conditions easier on the homestead....

[Question] Do you get the feeling that in the age of machines and agricultural chemicals the peasant is beginning to lose his traditional quality of diligence? Perhaps modern equipment is a reason for this.... Having taken over the hardest, most difficult part of the work, has it to some extent influenced this, too?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to answer your question, for I can only judge the Estonian countryside. And the Estonian peasant is historically industrious. It is in his blood. He spent his whole life among marshes, stepping from rock to rock in the rain. Every small ear of grain and every drop of milk was obtained with great difficulty. If you were lazy, you did not survive. That is how it was. Of course, work is easier today, although all the natural difficulties remain. But diligence is now established as an inalienable feature of the national character. This feature, incidentally, also tells in the attitude to equipment, which you speak of as a possible reason for the changing attitude to labor. Our people like machines -- tractors, combines, trucks -- and take care of them. You will not see a tractor abandoned in a field or a mud-spattered, rusty combine. Why is this? This attitude to equipment, once again, has been fostered over the centuries by the hard conditions of peasant life. Our peasant cannot but be industrious. If he has undertaken to do something, he does it well and in full -- everyone follows this rule rigorously.... Do machines influence this quality of his? I think not. It could be affected for the worse by other factors, for example, the bad organization of his labor. A person works well, giving his all, but he sees everything he tackles sometimes coming to nothing, or he grows a good harvest with difficulty, but then it is lost during transportation and storage. This naturally leaves its mark.

But there are also reasons of another sort. Reasons connected with the education of youth. We know that many representative of the older generation have experienced the burdens of two wars, devastation and the difficult period of reconstruction. In short, they have endured considerable sorrow, and people do not want their children to have such a hard time. But this perfectly just desire sometimes assumes forms unacceptable to society as a whole. "You must not experience what I experienced," a father says to his son, meaning not only the burdens which fell to our common lot but simply the physical labor that he did, And yet society needs that labor! For someone must tend sheep, milk cows, plow and sow, gather in the harvest, grub up stumps, construct irrigation systems and make roads. But this is hard, and it all demands physical effort. I believe that society's attitude to physical labor is beginning to change today. Life convinces us that all labor is necessary, important and useful.

I believe that the origins of the phenomenon of which you and I have been speaking lie, above all, in blunders in our educational work. The family, the kindergarten and, of course, the school could all put in a significant word here....

Labor education must be as natural and indispensable an element in our schools as teaching children mathematics, language, history and literature. For this is also an achievement of human culture, and a culture uniting both spiritual and material aspects.

I must say that the republic party organization devotes attention to this problem. I recently visited the Syrve Sovkhoz on Saaremaa Island, where a report and election meeting of the party group spoke, in particular, about -- do you know what? -- about the work of local schoolchildren in weeding carrot plantations. How important it was to make thorough plans for organizing their labor. There was also discussion on what this had given the sovkhoz and, more importantly, the kids themselves, and of how the need for labor, the love of peasant work and respect for an honest ruble are fostered in them. I want to emphasize that no big words, no "do's and don'ts" are so effective in educating an adolescent as his direct participation in the labor process itself. I believe that we must not be ashamed to involve children in rural work of which they are capable. This can only be of benefit.

[Question] Two words about how the republic's city dwellers and industrial enterprises are helping the countryside.

[Answer] Here, as in other parts of the country, cityfolk do a lot of work in the countryside. And it is very noticeable that today, after the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, it is no longer necessary to convince anyone, even cityfolk, of the need for them to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes. People have understood that everyone, including themselves, must do so at the present stage. How cityfolk work in the countryside and the quality of their labor are another matter. I do not question their sincere endeavor and desire to contribute to the common cause; it is a question of organizing this assistance, which is not always as good as we would like. We seriously and sharply criticize, with the strongest conclusions, the leaders of those farms where cityfolk cadres stand idle and are not fully utilized.

There is another circumstance which should be mentioned: Today the countryside needs not just assistance, not workhands generally, but skilled hands. It needs machine operators -- combine, tractor and truck drivers. And machine operator-"patrons" are trained in Estonian enterprises in winter. And, as a rule, they participate in repairing the very equipment on which they are to work in the summer. I believe that this form of patronage assistance will be retained. At any rate, we are developing it. And the "patrons" themselves also have a considerable interest in this: Machine operators' wages are very high.... At any rate, yesterday I met the machine operators of the Kirna Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon (they include cityfolk) and saw this for myself.

[Question] Do you think that the "city working in the countryside" trend will last long? Or is it a temporary phenomenon?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, it is temporary. In the sense that the time will come when the countryside will be able to do without the assistance of cityfolk. What prompts the countryside to ask the city to help with cadres today? Just one thing: The lack of high-powered equipment -- tractors, combines, mowers; equipment which would be about three times more productive than at present. Thus, about one-third the number of machine operators would be needed. Is it conceivable that Estonia today has a shortfall of 1,200 machine operators -- an average of 4 per farm! Imagine how much equipment would stand idle if the city did not send its people to help! And yet the outflow of population from the countryside is a natural and inevitable process, and so the problem of machine operator cadres will intensify. This is why, in our common opinion, the countryside today needs not an increase in deliveries of obsolete, unproductive types of machines, not a quantitative increase in the machinery and tractor pool -- which inevitably demands more and more machine operator cadres -- but reliable, highly productive machines with a reserve for increased potential in the long term. We hope that the decisions of the party's May plenum will accelerate the development of such equipment.

[Question] The last question: What is the Estonian peasant like? Could you paint his portrait?

[Answer] First of all, let us note that he, this peasant, feeds 18 people.... A considerable number, you will agree...! He is always a person who loves his work. He treats it with a full measure of responsibility. He is a person who endeavors by all the means available to him -- through newspapers, radio, books, television, courses -- to widen and deepen his knowledge, and there is no need to push him into it. He is a person of few words, and he will not boast of his achievements but, in talking with you, will talk about what needs to be done to enable him to work still better and about what is preventing it today. He is educated, but not in the sense that he has in his pocket a certificate or diploma of graduation from an appropriate educational institution. No, his education expresses itself, in particular, in the fact that he seeks to assimilate all the knowledge and all the cultural riches that man has accumulated. Our peasant loves his home and, I will not be afraid to say, his comfort. And his home does not differ from a city home. Except, perhaps, for the better. Here you will certainly see good "city" furniture, a television set, a large library and his own workshop, which he needs both for "hobbies" and to keep the house in order.... If you go to the opera house in Tallinn, you will certainly meet him there. You will distinguish him not by his suit, his necktie or the cut of his shirt -- all that will be in keeping with the fashion -- but by the suntan which always covers his face and hands.

Today these hands are endeavoring to do everything possible to ensure that the Food Program outlined by the party is realized more quickly and embodied more quickly in concrete deeds whose fruits can be enjoyed by all Soviet people.

BELORUSSIAN PRIVATE PLOT DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

PM091427 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 4 September publishes on page 2 a 700-word unattributed report under the heading "It Is a Common Concern" stating that "the USSR Ministry of Agriculture ollegium has examined the question of the Belorussian agricultural organs' work in organizing the production and purchases of agricultural produce on citizens' private plots."

The report describes the examination of work in Belorussia on the development of private plots, noting that "the practice of allocating additional land plots for raising fodder crops to citizens who are fattening livestock under contract is of interest" and that "the equipment and implement hiring centers organized in 33 of the republic's rayons and the farms' communal services enjoy great popularity."

As a result of the agricultural organs' measures, the report states, "the population of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats and poultry has increased on the republic's private plots and these farms' sale of produce is increasing. Thus the population's sale of meat increased 17 percent in the first 6 months of this year by comparison with the same period last year, while milk sales increased 18 percent." However, the population's demand for young livestock and poultry "is not being satisfied." "In the resolution which it adopted," the report concludes, "the collegium outlined practical measures for helping the population in managing private plots and increasing agricultural production output."

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON -- The cotton harvest continues in the Uzbek SRR. Abundant quantities have been grown during the current year. Experts are expecting a harvest of over 6 million tons by the end of the season. To date, over half-a-million tons have been delivered to cotton-collecting centers. The number of cotton-harvesting machines used in the fields has increased the pace of harvesting cotton. A total of 35,000 machines are being used in the procedure. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82 GF]
Factories in Karshi have begun producing cotton oil from the current season's cotton harvest. About one million tons of cotton have been delivered to cotton collecting centers in the Uzbek SSR to date. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82 GF]

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1408 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD161346 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1408.

The satellite carries scientific instruments intended for continuing the exploration of outher space.

The sattellite has the initial period of revolution of 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth is 679 kilometers, the minimum -- 645 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit is 82.5 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH OBSERVATORY -- Construction has begun on a new observatory on the mountains near Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR. The site of the new observatory is 2,750 meters above sea level. When completed, the new observatory will be one of the largest in the Soviet Union. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82 GF]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN DISCIPLINE

PM151047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Regulation Procedure"]

[Excerpt] To consistently and purposefully assert and maintain regulation order in every unit is the party's constant demand and the command of the times. The report of Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries stressed that it is necessary to strive to ensure that each serviceman's life stance is determined by the conviction that rules and orders are a law which must be carried out absolutely and unquestionably by everyone, without exception. Some are inclined to identify regulation order merely with internal order within the barracks or with the unit's outward appearance. But this is by no means the case. Regulation order presupposes the exemplary performance of combat duty, guard and routine garrison duty. It includes the precise organization of combat and political training and the operation and maintenance of equipment and implies correct relations among servicemen, the strict observance of orders of the day and the sensible organization of personnel leisure.

The organizer of regulation order is the one-man commander. USSR Armed Forces routine service regulations make it incumbent on him to establish and maintain firm internal order within the subunit, unit or ship, to swiftly eliminate noted violations and to decisively nullify any actions which could harm the combat capability of the subunit, unit or ship. A good knowledge of the atmosphere within collectives, the personnel's mood and servicemen's needs and requirements is of great significance. And, of course, every commander -- be he an officer, ensign or petty officer, sergeant first class or warrant officer -- must above all set a personal example in training, service and the observance of the oath and regulation requirements.

The experience of advanced commanders' work in rallying military collectives and strengthening discipline attests that success is ensured so long as the requirements of the rules are not divided into important and secondary requirements and when commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations act in a united front. Purposeful educational work, daily monitoring and execution and strict exactingness help to rear personnel in a spirit of respect for the regulations and make it possible to nip in the bud slackness and oversimplification in combat training, instances of nonregulation conduct and irregularities in disciplinary practice.

At the same time, the work of some commanders and staffs in maintaining regulation procedure still lacks consistency and firmness. Due persistence is missing from the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of regulations by every serviceman, and this is having an adverse effect on the organization of combat and political training, forces' service and the observance of daily orders which govern the life and activity of subunit, unit and ship personnel. Personnel are still being allowed to disrupt training. Time allocated to political-educational measures is not always used as designated. Some commanders and staffs show insufficient exactingness toward servicemen's drilling and their observance of the regulations regarding the wearing of military uniforms or of saluting.

Such shortcomings occur in particular in the motorized rifle regiment commanded by Lt Col O. Uvarov. Some servicemen there have a poor knowledge of the requirements of the regulations and are slack in performing them. In a number of the regiment's subunits, daily orders are sometimes violated and people on daily detail carry out their duties without the proper zeal. All this has an adverse effect on personnel training results and fulfillment of socialist competition pledges.

Servicemen's high political consciousness is the basis for maintaining firm regulation procedures. Commanders, staff officers and political workers are called upon to explain to personnel on a broad scale and convincingly the state importance of military labor and their patriotic duty and internationalist tasks in defense of socialism's gains. It is necessary to make sure that every serviceman is well aware of and fulfills the requirements of the oath and regulations. Great attention should be paid to training commanders in advanced methods of work on maintaining firm regulation procedure and their correct conduct of educational work and disciplinary practice. The inculcation of these qualities in future commanders should begin within military academies, which in all respects should be a model for forces. Instances of arrogance and coarseness on the part of commanders and chiefs toward their subordinates must be decisively eradicated.

Purposeful party-political work aimed at enhancing the prestige of regulations and the orders of commanders and chiefs and eliminating the causes and preconditions of negative phenomena and errors is of special significance in strengthening discipline and good organization. Questions of maintaining regulation procedure, rallying military collectives and establishing communist behavior and morality in them should constantly be at the center of party and Komsomol organizations' attention. Only by relying on every-day public assistance can one-man commanders achieve high efficiency in educational work.

The patriotic enthusiasm caused by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and by socialist competition must be directed more actively toward strengthening good organization and discipline. It should be remembered that competition's educational role is that personnel should set examples during the competition both in combat and political training and in the observance of regulation requirements. The state of discipline and order must be taken into account unfailingly when summing up the results of competition and determining frontrunners.

ALTUNIN, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF GEN TARASOV

PM161413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Mikhail Alkeseyevich Tarasov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died after serious and prolonged illness.

A faithful son of the Soviet people who had devoted his entire conscious life to serving the motherland and the cause of the CPSU, of which he had been a member since 1942, has died prematurely.

M.A. Tarasov was born in 1921, in the city of Kimry in Kalinin Oblast.

During the postwar years he graduated with distinction from the V.V. Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy and the K. Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and served in responsible posts among the troops in recent years in the USSR Defense Ministry central apparatus.

[Signed] A.T. Altunin, V.T. Dementyev, B. P. Ivanov, I.D. Yershov, N.N. Vlasov, D.I. Mikhaylik, Ye. I. Malashenko, M.N. Kryakin, Yu. N. Afanasyev, V.A. Medvedev. B.P. Dutov, A.A. Osin, P.G. Tsegenko.